Administration Report

BY

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD;

INCLUDING

A REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

DIVISION FIRST.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

PART A.—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Para.	Page.
General Introduction	1 to 8	1 to 4

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Section I.—Physical Geography—		
Area	2	1
Character of surface ...	3	3
Reservoirs	4	
Rivers	5	
Climate	6	4
Rainfall	7	5
Temperature	8	
Mineralogy	9	
Fauna	10	
Section II.—Political—		
Relations	11	7
Feudatories	12	
Summary	13	8
Section III.—Civil Divisions—		
Personnel	14	9
Villages	15	10
Revenue	16	
Language	17	
Section IV.—Population	18	11

		Para.	Page.
SECTION V.—FISCAL—			
	Basis of Land Settlement	19	12
	Survey and Settlement	20	16
	Cost of Survey	21	17
	Results	22	18
	Surveyed and assessed area	23	19
	Enams	24	
	Land Revenue	25	20
	Assessment	26	
	Collections	27	21
	Outstanding balances	28	
CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION.			
SECTION I.—MILITARY—			
	Hyderabad Contingent	30	24
	Cantonment of Ellichpur	31	
SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE		32 to 34	26
SECTION III.—POLICE—			
	Organization and strength of Police	35	27
	Cost	36	28
	State of crime	37	29
	Police Administration	39	30
	Railway Police	40	32
SECTION IV.—JUDICIAL—			
	Courts of Justice	41	33
	Administration of Criminal Justice	42	34
	Number of cases	43	
	Duration of trials	44	
	Detention of witnesses	45	35
	Convictions	46	
	Sessions' cases	47	
	Punishments	48	
	Fines	49	36
	Whipping	50	
	Security for good behaviour	51	37
	Sessions Courts	52	
	Appeals	53	
	Provincial Sadr Court of Resident	54	38
	Administration of Civil Justice—original suits	56	39
	Amount of litigation	57	

	Para.	Page.
Analysis of suits	58	41
Disposal of suits	59	42
Cost of litigation	60	43
Execution of decrees	61	
Analysis of litigants	62	44
Detention of witnesses	63	
Appeals	64	
General results	66	45
Registration	67 to 69	46
Financial results	70	47
SECTION V.—PRISONS—		
Accommodation	71	49
Jail population	72	
Health	73	50
Conduct and discipline	74	51
Convict warders	75	
Escapes from Jail	76	
Juvenile Prisoners	77	
Female Prisoners	78	
Education	79	52
Manufactures	80	
Expenditure	82	53

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—FINANCE—					
Receipts				85	55
Charges				86	
Receipts including Local Funds .				87	56
Charges do.				88	
Increase in civil receipts				89	57
Land revenue receipts				90	58
Abkaree do.				91	
Stamp do.				92	59
Law and Justice do.				93	
Police do.				94	60
Interest do.				95	
Miscellaneous do.				96	
Salt do.				97	61
Education do.				98	
Payments under refunds and drawbacks				99	62
Land Revenue disbursements ...				100	
Forest do. ...				101	63
Salt do. ...				102	
Stamps do. ...				103	

	Para.	Page.
Administration and Public Departments—disbursements ...	104	65
Minor Departments do. ...	105	
Law and Justice do. ...	106	66
Police do. ...	107	67
Education, Science, and Art do. ...	108	68
Ecclesiastical do. ...	109	69
Medical Services do. ..	110	
Stationery and Printing do. ...	111	71
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements do.	112	
Miscellaneous do. ..	113	72
Superannuation and Retired Allowances do. ...	114	73
Civil receipts compared with expenditure	115	
Military Receipts	116	74
Military Disbursements	117	
Public Works Receipts and Charges...	118	75
State Railways . ..	119	
Local Funds	120	76
Money Order Department ...	121	78
Circulation of Currency Notes ..	122	79
Progress of Revenue and Charges	123	
Cash Balance ..	124	80
Balance due to Government of India ..	125	81
Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ...	*Ibid.*	82 & 83

SECTION II.—PUBLIC WORKS—

Staff	126 to 132	84
Expenditure .	133	85
Military Works . .	134	86
Civil Buildings, Revenue and Judicial.	135	
Telegraph	136	87
General	137	
Ecclesiastical	138	
Educational	139	
Jails and Police	140	
Miscellaneous	141	
Wells	142	
Type of Civil Buildings	143	88
Agricultural	144	89
Communications . ..	145	90
Inspection Bungalows, &c. ...	146	91
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	147	92
Local Fund Works	148	

	Para.	Page.
Civil Buildings constructed from local sources	149	92
Communications	150	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	151	93
Summary	152	94
Statement of expenditure	153	95
SECTION III.—RAILWAYS—		
Khamgaon State Railway	154	
Works constructed	155	97
Revenue	156	
Maintenance	157	98
Oomrawatee Railway	158	99
Works remaining to be completed	159	100
Revenue	160	
Statistics of cost	161	101
Wurda Coal Field Survey	162	
SECTION IV.—FORESTS—		
Preservation of Babool	163	104
Forest Trees	164	
Establishments	165	105
State Reserves and District Forests	166	106
Work accomplished during the year	167	107
Inhabitants of the Forest	168	108
Plantations	169	109
Bamboo cultivation	170	110
Yield of Timber	171	
Timber Depôts	172	111
Finance	173	
SECTION V.—AGRICULTURE—		
Experimental Farms	175	112
Ploughing	176	114
Manures	177	115
English plough appreciated by the natives	178	116
Cost of experimental farms	180	117
Crops	181	118
Cotton	182	119
Area sown with cotton in Berar	183	
Increase during 1870-71	184	120
Relative area under cotton in Berar	185	
The cotton season of 1870-71	186	
Estimate confirmed by the exports	187	122
Exports of cotton from Berar during past season	188	

		Para.	Page.
	Progress in the system of pressing cotton ...	189	123
	Analysis of figures ...	190	124
	Proportion of cotton exported from Berar to the Cotton Supply of India	191	
	Full-presses	192	125
	Half-presses	193	
	Extraction of oil from cotton seed	194	126
	Satisfactory working of Railway traffic	195	
	Experiments in cotton cultivation	196	
	Report on the produce ..	197	127
	Improved measures adopted ..	198	
	Hybridization ...	199	
	Failure of exotic cotton ...	200	128
	Cotton yield per acre ..	201	
	Opening of the Oomrawatee Railway	202	
	The Khamgaon Railway ...	203	129
	Prospect of present season ...	204	
	Stock	205	
	Horsebreeding	206	130
SECTION VI.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR—			
	Produce	207	131
	Labor	208	
SECTION VII.—MINES AND QUARRIES—			
	Salt	209	133
	Soda	210	
	Quarries	211	134
	Iron ore	212	
	Coal	213	
SECTION VIII.—MANUFACTURES		214 & 215	137
SECTION IX.—TRADE—			
	Mode of obtaining statistics ..	216	138
	General results	217	
	Oomrawatee Railway borne goods	218	139
	Principal articles imported ...	219	
	Exports	220	140
	Classification of trade ...	221	
	Fairs	222 & 223	*Ibid.*

CHAPTER IV.—INSTRUCTION.

		Para.	*Page.*
SECTION I.	—ECCLESIASTICAL	224 & 225	143
„ II.	—EDUCATION—		
	Financial statistics	226	144
	Inspection	227	147
	Educational institutions ..	228	148
	Daily attendance . . .	229	150
	Standards of study	230	
	Cost of education	231	
	High schools	232	151
	Middle class schools	233	152
	Lower class schools	234	
	Female schools	235	153
	Normal school	236	154
	Indigenous schools	237	
	Vernacular instruction ..	238	
„ III.	—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—		
	Government Book Depôts .	239	156
	Preparation of school books .	240	
	Printing presses and periodicals .	241	

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION I.	—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—		
	Births	242	158
	Deaths	243 to 245	159
	Fever	246	161
	Cholera	247	
	Small-pox	248	
	Marriages	249	
	Progress of sanitary improvements	250	162
SECTION II.	—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—		
	Statements of income and expenditure	251	163
	Total number treated in dispensaries	252	165
	Lunatic Asylum	253	

	Para.	Page.
SECTION III.—VACCINATION	254	166

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Post	255	167
The Telegraph	259	168
Municipalities	262	169
Statistics of advancement made by Berar since 1865-66 ...	264	

PART B.—MILITARY.

CHAPTER I.—HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Strength of the Force ...	266	171
Health of the Troops ...	267	
Cholera ...	268	172
General sanitary features of the Cantonment of Secunderabad.	269	173
Prevailing diseases	270	
Contagious diseases	271 & 272	174
Civil Administration ...	273	
Civil Justice	274	
Criminal Justice	275	175
Police	276	176
Jail	277	
Schools	278	177
Civil Dispensary ...	279	
Alms house	280	
Public improvements	281	178
Mortuary returns	282	
General remarks	283	179

CHAPTER II.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Preliminary	284	180
Strength and disposition of Force	285	
Castes	286	181

	Para.	Page.
Armament	287	181
Remounts	288	
Employment of Contingent soldiers in Nizam's Country ...	289	
Total cost of Brigade	290	182
No changes in strength, organization, or distribution of Force ..	291	
Schools	292	
Administration of Justice ...	293	183

PART C.—PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAPTER I.—IMPERIAL.

Staff of Officers attached to Secunderabad Division ...	294	184
Abstract of expenditure ...	295	185
MILITARY BUILDINGS—		
Fortifications	297	*Ibid.*
Water . ..	298	
Barracks for European Cavalry ...	299	
Artillery barracks ...	300	186
Old European barracks ...	301	
CIVIL BUILDINGS—		
New Telegraph Office ...	302	*Ibid.*
Detail statement of expenditure.	303	187

CHAPTER II.—HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Charges incurred during 1870-71.	304	188
State of work at beginning of the year	305	189
Plan of operation and distribution of work	306	
Selection of line based on careful survey and observation ...	307	190
Difficulties encountered on Ghât section	308	
Survey of alternative lines ...	309	

	Para.	Page.
Large masonry works ...	310	190
Plans and sections for 107 miles ready in September	311	
Major Mead's visit to Simla .	*Ibid.*	
Strength of Engineering Establishment employed	312	191
Discussion with Nizam's Government regarding the terminus, &c.	313	
Line set out in January ...	314	
Orders for commencing earthwork issued in March .. .	315	
Indents for permanent way, &c., sent in February ...	316	192
General results of the year's work summarized	317	

PART D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.—THE RESIDENCY BAZARS.

How situated . . .	318	193
Character of people . .	319	194
East Indian Community . .	320	
Local Funds...	321	
Education	322	195
Civil Justice	323	
Criminal Justice . . .	324	196
Police	325	197
General remarks	326	

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

Judicial Superintendent's headquarters and work	327	
Progress of Railway works ...	328	198
Receipts and expenditure ...	329	
Judicial	330	
Police	331	199
Sanitation of villages near Railway line	332 & 333	200
Commercial benefits of a Railway.	334	

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

BY THE

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,

FOR

1870-71.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THE Report which I had the honour of submitting after the close of 1869-70 treated so fully of all the several aspects of the charge held by the Resident at Hyderabad that it is unnecessary to go over the same ground, descriptively at least, again, until after the lapse of a much longer interval than one year.

2. Estimating the area occupied by his Highness' dominions as a whole at about 97,000 square miles, the extent of country under assignment to our Government, or occupied by our troops, as compared with that under native rule, would be in something like the proportion of 1 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. And the whole of the Nizam's subjects, computing their total number at thirteen millions, may be stated as residing 23 *per cent.* under British, and 77 *per cent.* under native administration.*

* These figures include the civil inhabitants of the Secunderabad Cantonment, and of the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent.

3. A general summary of the history of the past official year could hardly be presented in a form applicable to the whole of the Nizam's dominions: because it is only in those districts which are administered by British officers where complete data for such a *resumé* are available. It may, however, be safely stated that the year was one of peace and plenty throughout the length and breadth of the Hyderabad country. The rain-fall was copious, and the harvests abundant; and pestilence and famine were happily unwitnessed. At the same time, a great deal of fever, small-pox, and other similar diseases would appear to have been prevalent, the direct consequence, it may be, of a comparatively low standard of sanitation.

4. The total revenue realized from all sources cannot have fallen short of, in round numbers, rupees 2,39,50,000 (£2,395,000). Of that sum, rupees 95,78,000 (£957,800) were collected by British officers in the Assigned Districts and other somewhat similarly circumstanced tracts; while the remainder, or 60 *per cent.* represents the public revenue raised by the native government itself. Taking the area of districts administered by British officers at about 17,400 square miles, and that of the districts under the Minister's management at 80,000, we have thus rupees 550 (£55) of revenue realized for every square mile under British, against rupees 180 (£18) for every square mile under native officials.

5. But then it must be remembered that the Assigned Districts form naturally the very cream of His Highness' territory. Moreover, broad tracts of country which under our rule would be assessed for the benefit of the State lie alienated under the native administration as military fiefs of the nobles, and in a great variety of other private and individual interests.

6. Embraced on every side by British territory, His Highness' country is fortunately not exposed to the irruption of predatory or turbulent tribes. The only elements of disturbance which it has to fear are those existing within its own borders. And these, while doubtless still as heretofore abounding, have nowhere appeared prominently above the surface during the year under review. Even political intrigue itself has been, so far as is known, almost completely in abeyance. A fair degree of security for life and property has been enjoyed. And perhaps there is no branch of the administration, as connected at least

with His Highness' own government, which has received so much attention, and undergone so much improvement, during the year as the Police.

7. In all, 17½ lakhs of rupees (£175,000) were spent during the year on public works throughout the Hyderabad country. Of that amount, 10½ lakhs (£105,000) were expended in Berar, and in the British Military stations scattered over His Highness' dominions; and the remainder, or 40 *per cent.* of the whole, was disbursed by His Highness' own Public Works Department, in providing roads, and other works of utility, in districts under native rule. Under this head, however, much still remains to be done, not only in the territory under the native government, but also in Berar.

8. Rupees 3,88,860 (£38,886) were spent from public sources upon the education of the people during the year. Of that sum, Berar enjoyed rupees 2,39,680 (£23,968), or 61·6 *per cent.* of the whole; while of the remainder only rupees 1,41,242 (£14,124, 4*s*.,) were spent by the officers of His Highness' own government; the balance, or rupees 7,938 (£793, 16*s*.) having gone to the maintenance of a few humble, yet useful, vernacular schools in the Hyderabad Contingent stations, and in the Secunderabad Cantonment.*

As regards education, it is to be feared, a considerable breadth of the Nizam's country has still to be described as virgin soil. The different views with which a British and a native administration respectively regard this subject and their duties in connection with it are apparent from the figures just stated. And this forming as it does only a sample of the general administrative system of each government, it need not be wondered at that an income tax, and similar imposts, are indispensable to the one, and in no wise required by the other.

The question of what return is received by our Government for all the vast sums expended by it on the education, or at least the instruction, of the people of this country is one which is not always discussed in Administration Reports. For every rupee laid out by Government on works of irrigation, a corresponding return, under some such heading as "water-advantage

* In the Secunderabad Cantonment the schools are maintained chiefly by private subscriptions, assisted by a small grant from Municipal Funds

revenue," is scrupulously looked for. And possibly we might with some benefit occasionally try to balance our outlay and our returns under the head of education too.

Division First.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

PART A.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE Gazetteer of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts compiled by the Commissioner of West Berar, Mr. A. C. Lyall, which was submitted to the Government of India in the course of last year forms a repertory of all the information as yet available under the above heading.

Area.

2. Berar may be said to have held a good subordinate place throughout authentic Indian history; for it was known as a separate country at

the time of the earliest Muhammadan invasion; formed an important government under the Pathan emperors, and under the Bahmanee kings; and at one time even sustained a short-lived dynasty of its own princes. The Mughals made it a great Soobah, stretching southward beyond the Paeenganga, and eastward across the Wardah into what is now the Nagpur province; while the Bhonslas took from it the title by which they were best known to foreigners in the height of their power, namely, Rajah of Berar. But the territorial limits of the province have, of course, undergone frequent changes. Since Akbar's day, the area of Berar seems to have dwindled with each political vicissitude—notably so during the nineteenth century—and the name now signifies, both politically and geographically, that part of the Nizam's dominions which has been assigned by His Highness to the British Government under the treaties of 1853 and 1861. So that at last an ordinary revenue division under British Administration has inherited the ancient name borne successively by a great province under the mediœval kings, by an independent principality, by one of the grand Soobahs which formed the Mughal empire of India, and by one of the most powerful members of the great Marhatta confederation.

The Districts thus described form the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State; and, running up from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing until an extreme point touches the Taptee river, are half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Nagpur territory; while on the west again they march with the Khandeish Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, along some forty miles of its border. Their extreme length from east to west is about 150 miles; and their breadth averages 144 miles. They lie between longitudes 76° to 79° 13′; and are traversed by 19° 30′ to 21° 46′ parallels of north latitude. The total area included within these limits is between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand square miles; the whole of which is administered by British officers. Dividing the land of the province into cultivable and uncultivable, about 13,000 square miles, or three-fourths, come under the former, and 4,000 square miles, or one-fourth, under the latter description; while of the cultivable land, again, one-fourth is returned as actually under cultivation; and the remainder also seems gradually being taken up. There is no such thing as water communication in the province. The length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, is computed at 376 miles; and the

length of railway communication open at the end of the year was 166 miles. In a country which, like Berar, thrives entirely by growing and exporting raw produce, good communications may be taken to be of prime necessity; and yet the railways are still the only lines of road that are serviceable in all seasons throughout the province. In Berar metalled roads are very costly; while it is just possible, by adhering to the old *Mughlàee* expedients, to do without them; and these two causes, with other circumstances, are mainly answerable for the comparatively backward condition of road-making in the province at this day. Yet it is certain that good roads are essential to the equipment of every country that desires to advance; and the time, I hope, has at last arrived when the wants of the Assigned Districts in this matter are about to be supplied.

Character of surface.

3. The topography of Berar has been described so successfully by Mr. Lyall in the Gazetteer already referred to that it would be superfluous to introduce a second account of it here.

Reservoirs.

4. In the whole province there is only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lunar, which was treated of in last year's Administration Report.* Neither are there any large tanks, or artificial reservoirs. Some shallow catchment basins have been dammed up here and there, principally to store drinking water. And at Sindhkher, also at Basim, there are a few handsome stone-lined tanks. Some attempt at holding up the river waters by masonry weirs across their channels has been made at Malkapur and Akolah. But the best water-work now existing is an old and half ruinous conduit which was built about two hundred years ago by the Muhammadan governors at Ellichpur, to supply the town with water, as it still does.

Rivers.

5. The principal rivers of Berar are the Taptee; the Purna; the Wardah; and the Paeenganga, or Pranheeta.

The Taptee, not unknown in Marhattah ballad and story, flows during a short section of its course along the northern boundary of the province; and is the one first class river to

* Pages 40 and 41.

which Berar can lay claim. Its tribute is paid direct, without mediation, into the sea. The Purna, fed by numberless affluents which descend from the Gawalgarh and Ajanta mountains, is the only river in Berar which maintains a fair running stream all the year round, the others ceasing to flow towards the end of the dry season, though their beds may be dotted with pools of water. But the Wardah is by far the most important river in Berar. Collecting water all over the eastern and southern slopes of the country, it marks one whole side from north to south of the province's frontier; runs right through the rich coal-field which is called by its name; and is the main affluent of the Godaveri, and thus a principal shareholder in that great body of water which many believe is destined to carry and develope all the commerce of our land-locked eastern districts. The Paeenganga is a large river which rises in the north-west corner of the province, and runs across it in a south-easterly direction.

The importance of noting well the above highly favourable natural features of Berar, in connection with the questions of water-supply and storage which are likely to engage the attention of the Government of India more and more closely every year, will not escape observation. For it may truly be argued that there is nothing which exercises so commanding an influence on the material progress of this and similar provinces as the state of the water-supply: because a deficient supply of water, or, in other words perhaps, the absence of irrigation on any large scale, not only limits the range of cultivation, but draws, as it were, a hard and fast line beyond which population itself cannot multiply.

Climate.

6. In point of climate, the valley of Berar is less congenial to the European constitution than most other parts of the Hyderabad country. But there are some pleasant spots even in Berar; such, for example, as Buldana and Ellichpur; while the sanitarium of Chikaldah, situated 3,777 feet above the sea-level, should not be over-looked when salubrious retreats for invalid British soldiers are being sought for. The hot weather sets in early in Berar, the short yet bracing cold season vanishing when the ground has been laid bare by the harvesting of the crops. The heat, however, does not much increase until the end of March. After the 1st of May, it becomes trying. But the fierce hot winds

of Upper India are not experienced except in a very mild degree and mitigated form. Even in June the nights are comparatively cool; a happy peculiarity this of the whole Dakhan, as the Nizam's country is often called, the direct rays of the sun having their effect counteracted by the retentiveness of moisture peculiar to the black soil, or *regar*, of this part of India, and by the evaporation which at night is always going on. Meteorological science is as yet only struggling into existence in Berar. It is being carefully fostered, however, and ought to grow apace. During the year 1870, registers of rainfall were maintained, as in previous years, at 21 stations; and observations of temperature, barometric pressure, direction of wind, &c., were recorded at Akolah, Oomrawatee, and Buldana.

Rainfall.

7. The average annual rainfall for the whole province is not yet accurately known. It is said to reach twenty-seven inches in the valley; and upwards of thirty inches above the ghâts. On the Gawalgarh hills, it is considerably higher.

Temperature.

8. The following table shows the mean temperature at Akolah, the sadr station of West Berar, for the past three years :—

	May.	July.	December.
1868...	95·2 ...	83·6 ...	69·2
1869...	95·3 ...	85·3 ...	72·4
1870...	94·2 ...	78·8 ...	66·7

Mineralogy.

9. The mineralogy of Berar is chiefly remarkable for the salt wells of Akolah; now no longer worked, as they have fallen within the cordon of the Salt Customs Department; the soda deposits of the Lunar Lake; some good veins of iron ore; and, above all, the coal beds along the Wardah river in the Woon district. These will be noticed further on in this Report.

Fauna.

10. A good account of the wild animals, birds, and fishes of Berar is contained in the Gazetteer. The Assigned Districts afford a remarkable in-

stance of the tendency of the *Feræ Naturæ* to become rarer and rarer as civilization advances. The same thing, of course, is witnessed all the world over. But sportsmen who now revisit Berar after an absence of only a few years, note with astonishment how few and far between have become the herds of deer and bison, and the sounders of wild hog, which formerly were so abundant.

SECTION II.—POLITICAL.

Relations.

11. The history and objects of the assignment of Berar to British management were detailed in last year's Administration Report. No change in the political status of the province occurred during the year. Its political relations are exclusively with Hyderabad. Owing to the fact of the Resident's court being the court of appeal for the province, there is a pretty steady current of suitors and petitioners or their vakeels passing between Berar and the Residency. And yet it is a question if the masses of the people of Berar, in the midst of their monetary and commercial connection with Bombay, Liverpool, and Manchester, have preserved any very distinct sensation of unity with the capital of the Nizam. Accustomed as they have been from the earliest times to frequent changes of rulers, and to long periods of cruelest anarchy, the feelings with which they regard those masters who have placed them in close relationship with all the great centres of Western trade and wealth are undoubtedly to some extent appreciative; albeit perhaps they might like us better if we were less restless than we are in the matters of education, vaccination, dispensaries, sanitation, and social improvement generally. To be taxed is, in the Indian peasant's belief, fair enough. Even if the great British Government were to squeeze him well every year, and send the proceeds away across the sea in ships, he would understand that too. But to be taxed merely for the sake of seeing his favourite old house, or street, or village pulled down about his ears, and rebuilt on novel principles in some other place ; or for the maintenance of schoolmasters, vaccinators, and sanitary inspectors, is a point which the Beraree is as yet doubtful about; and in regard to which indeed the natives of India as a body are at this day only passing very slowly through that stage in the progress towards complete civilization which large portions even of our own countrymen have not yet fully passed.

Feudatories.

12. There are Jageerdars and Enamdars in Berar, as in other places, but no feudatories strictly so called. Under the original assignment, certain portions of the province had been reserved by His Highness himself. These isolated patches of native jurisdiction proved inconvenient in such a situation; and they were all transferred

to our management by the treaty of 1861, in return for equivalent tracts which were made over to His Highness in other localities.

Summary. 13. Thus the whole of the Assigned Districts is now administered by British officers in direct subordination to the Resident and the Government of India: and without the interspersion of any of those blocks of private or feudal jurisdiction which are so numerous throughout the country under the native government, and which tend to mar the efforts made in the direction of general administrative reform as regards the latter territory. Considering that the point at which the Great Indian Peninsular Railway enters Berar is 400 miles distant from the Nizam's capital, it has occurred to one or two self-constituted critics of the administrative arrangements of the empire that that province might be more effectively governed from Nagpur, or even from Bombay itself, than from Hyderabad. And so, possibly, it might. But then the peculiar terms of the Assignment must not be lost sight of; and it has to be borne in mind that no arguments or inducements that could be placed before His Highness the Nizam would make him willing to surrender even the management of Berar to an administration not connected with his own territory of Hyderabad, to which it still belongs; and from which it is not alienated while under the charge of the Resident, in the same way as it would be if made over to another government altogether.

And moreover it can hardly be said that the general administrative and financial results which have been presenting themselves year by year since the assignment have done discredit to the arrangement actually existing. For, in the first place, the revenue of Berar, which, in 1861, was stated, in round numbers, at only rupees 40,16,621 (£404,662, 2*s*.), reached last year, from all sources, the large sum of rupees 93,58,878 (£935,887, 16*s*.). And notwithstanding all the sums which have been expended in opening up the country by means both of roads and railways, and in trying to diffuse education among the people, and promote their material and social interests generally, a balance of, in all, twenty-five lakhs of rupees (£250,000) has been paid to His Highness the Nizam since the Assignment, as surplus or unexpended revenue of these districts: and that too while the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent—the primary object, as will be remembered of the whole arrangement—has been defrayed every year from the same overflowing source.

SECTION III.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The province of Berar is divided into two Divisions, which are distinguished as East and West Berar. Hence probably the origin of the common expression "the Berars," which has, however, no warrant either in the history or the geography of the country. Five Districts, and one sub-division of a District, with an average area of 2,833 square miles, are comprised in the above two Divisions. These again are sub-divided into 20 tahseelees, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 850 square miles. There are 57 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers; and 2,622 Police, to a population of upwards of two millions. This is at the rate of 1 policeman for about every 851 of the inhabitants.

Personnel.

14. There are acknowledged reasons why as large a share as possible of the "loaves and fishes" of Berar should be given to natives of the province, or at all events to natives of India. But with every disposition on the part of successive Residents to carry out this policy to its fullest extent, various causes have retarded the attainment of the desired result. One or two promotions of the kind in question which have been made to the lower grades of the Commission have ended in disappointment. This, it is true, may argue only the need of greater discrimination in making our selections than may have been shown in the particular cases now referred to. Nevertheless it is certain that the process of introducing the native element into the ranks of the Commission is one that has to be very guardedly gone about: and the temptation to promote mere scribes, however meritorious, is one that cannot always be yielded to with safety; while really eligible candidates are not forthcoming every day. This question is, however, too large a one to be fitly discussed here.

Taking the whole body of civil and police officers in Berar above the ranks of Tahseeldar, and Inspector of Police, as they

stood at the close of the past official year, we find them composed as follows:—

Covenanted Civilians	2 or	4·8	*per cent.*
Military Officers	18 or	43·9	„
Uncovenanted European Officers ...	10 or	24·4	„
Do. Eurasian do. ...	2 or	4·8	„
Do. Muhammadan do ...	2 or	4·9	„
Do. Parsee	3 or	7·4	„
Do. Hindoo	4 or	9·8	„

Villages.

15. There are 6,365 villages in Berar, at an average distance of 23 miles from the nearest court. One Commissioner has his head-quarters at Akolah, the other at Oomrawatee. The principal towns of the province are—

	Population.
Oomrawatee	23,410
Khamgaon	9,432
Ellichpur	27,782
Sheogaon	7,450
Akôt	14,006
Karinja	11,750

Revenue.

16. The revenue derived from the land tax in 1870-71 was rupees 54,84,333 (£ 548,433, 6*s.*); and the gross revenue rupees 89,42,300 (£ 894,230). These figures represent an increase of 5 *per cent.* and 6 *per cent.* respectively on those of the preceding year.

Language.

17. Marhattah is the local vernacular of the whole province; and all young officers who enter the Commission or the Police are subjected to examination in it within a certain reasonable period after they have joined.

SECTION IV.—POPULATION.

18. A census was taken of the inhabitants of the Assigned Districts on the 7th November 1867. From the return it appears that on that date the total population of the province was 2,231,565 souls, giving an average of 128 for every square mile. The District of Akolah contained the largest population, both absolutely and relatively, the number being 649,134, or 191 per square mile; and the District of Woon the smallest, namely, 477,361, which is only 86 per square mile.

Of the total population, 1,153,197 were males, and 1,078,368 were females; 1,435,374 were adults; 796,191 were youths, young women, and children, under 13 years of age. Of Christians there were 903; of Hindoos 55,219; of Muhammadans 151,951; of Parsees 75; and of other classes 2,020,417. The agriculturists were 100 to 63 non-agriculturists.

The population of Berar must have increased since the date of the above census; and, as it now stands, it may be compared with that of England in the reign of Henry VII.; or described as double that of the Kingdom of Greece, which is about equal to Berar in area.

Much information has been collected regarding the inhabitants of the Assigned Districts in Mr. Lyall's Gazetteer: and wherever, in this Report, for statistical purposes the population of the Assigned Districts is referred to Mr. Lyall's figures are assumed as the true ones.

SECTION V.—FISCAL.

Basis of land settlement.

19. A very satisfactory account of the land tenures recognizable in Berar will be found in the eighth chapter of the Gazetteer.

The present settlement of the land is based not upon any special enactment, but upon the Act,* by which the *raiatwaree* or field method of assessment prevailing in the districts of the Bombay Presidency is regulated: that is to say, the State is recognized as the superior landlord; village communities, and middlemen, by whatever designation the latter may be called, are all alike unknown; and the settlement is made directly with the cultivator himself, who pays his revenue instalments† through his Patel into the appointed Tahseelee treasury. Subject to certain restrictions—some of which are intended to guard the rights of Government, and to check the tendency to excessive subdivision of land, and the rest to protect the interests of persons other than the occupant who may have an interest in the field—the holder of every parcel of land is treated as its absolute proprietor; and may sell, let, or mortgage it, or any part of it, cultivate it, or leave it waste; so long as he pays its assessment, which is fixed for the term of the settlement—usually thirty years—and may then be revised only on general principles; that is, the assessment of an entire village or district may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements. An occupant may at any time resign his holding, or any portion of it, (being an entire field, or distinct share in one), by simply giving a written notice of his intention before a certain date, which frees him from all liabilities after the current year.

Since the Assignment, the tenure of land has been placed on a stable and sure foundation throughout all the most productive and best cultivated districts of Berar. Survey and Settlement operations continue to progress; and in about three years, it is hoped, the whole province will have been regularly assessed.

At the time of our receiving charge of these districts in 1853, we found the villagers, with their staff of servants and

* Act I of 1865, the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act.

† Due twice in every year, namely, on the 15th of January, and the 15th of March.

their hereditary patel, cultivating the lands which, from time immemorial, had belonged to each township, upon no other tenure than that which usually permitted a man to keep possession of his fields so long as he paid to Government the customary rent.

In fact the general system of land tenure and revenue management had not greatly changed since the famous settlements of Akbar, and Malik Ambar; and it prevailed uniformly, at the date referred to—namely 1853—all over the Marhattah Provinces, the Dakhan, and the Nagpur country. The tenants cultivated the village; while parganah officials collected the revenue, annexed all the fields they could grasp, and made what they could out of dues and perquisites. Numerous illegal exactions and encroachments had gained ground during periods of anarchy; and indiscriminate abuse of revenue-farming had disorganised and disguised the village communities. And yet, through all this confusion, successive governments had always been strong enough to keep down and prevent the permanent interception of the rent by middlemen. The Desmukhs and Patels never got beyond hereditary office, nor transmuted themselves under the native rulers into proprietors of the land. But the critical time for the cultivators came when the British Administration substituted law for lawlessness, and began to cast about for a theory on which to model a regular settlement. The Desmukhs and Patels had become very powerful, not as landlords, but as officials indispensable to a loose and over-centralized government. They had occasionally got villages on farm for very short terms; and, in the face of the extravagant pretensions which they put forward when the first British officers made their appearance in Berar, all that the latter could do was to make what was called a *Mauzahwar*, or village-by-village, settlement for three years or so, until they could feel their way. This settlement permitted the headmen to contract for the ascertained revenue payable by the tenants, risking profit and loss according as cultivation might rise or fall. A precisely similar expedient had been resorted to when the Nagpur Districts first came under British management. Indeed, about 1853 the position and status of the Patels were much the same on both sides of the river Wardah, which separates, as has been seen, the Central Provinces from Berar; and their subsequent fortunes were very nearly being the same, that is to say, the Patels of Berar narrowly missed being promoted to Malguzars or landlords.

Orders were actually issued for a settlement of rights on the basis of the village-community system; and were suspended only in deference to the earnest protests of Mr. F. N. Maltby, the then Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; some of whose assistants, such as Mr. T. H. Bullock and Captain Meadows Taylor, had passed their working lives in the Dakhan, and perfectly understood the nature and meaning of the facts which they had to deal with in the then newly assigned province.

So long after the Assignment as in 1860, the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, in replying to a proposition that a Survey on the Bombay principles should be introduced into Berar, wrote that "enough "was not known of the system in use by the Bombay officers "to judge whether it might be expected to be more accept- "able to the people in Berar than the system followed on "this side of India, but the latter system was certainly satis- "factory to the people of the Punjab. Therefore, as regards "East and West Berar the Governor General was of opinion "that the Bombay system should not be extended to them."

However, the matter was once more referred; and in 1861, when the second Treaty had consolidated and rounded off our assignments, it became my own duty, in the capacity of Commissioner of the Assigned Districts which I had at that period the honor of filling, to determine which of the two systems should be deliberately recommended for adoption in these districts. Upon the report which was then drawn up the final orders of the Government of India were passed; and the system of field assessment and recognition of cultivating occupancy was formally sanctioned.

And thus the rights of the cultivators have been preserved to them; while the Patels have retained their customary status; and their right to their hereditary holdings, and to their dues from all rents collected by them in the village has been clearly secured to them. These two kinds of right have, however, been kept scrupulously separate in Berar. Every man owns, for the time being, the land which he tills; but on no one has the State conferred superior ownership in land cultivated by others, saving always Jageers, Eenams, and other tenures of special grant. The Patels possess various other ancestral privileges and perquisites, and they cling tenaciously to the office, which is hereditary for every village in certain recognized families. In no res-

pect middlemen, they may nevertheless be described as the revenue and police administrators each of his own particular village.

The Thirty years' settlement is now in force throughout the greater part of the Province; and the moderation of its rates is being fairly and gradually tested, by the fall of cotton prices toward their natural level, by the rapid contraction of pasture lands, and by the reservation of forests. During the past year, the fall in the price of cotton, and indeed of all produce, has been very perceptible; yet the assessment has given no symptoms of a strain; though it must be remembered that the effect of an over-weighted *raiatwaree* settlement has to be looked for mainly in the year succeeding a season of trial. For the *bania*, or money-lender, has taken deep root, it must be confessed, and spread far and wide, over the villages of Berar —as indeed where in all India has he not—and in a bad year the people manage only too easily, with his assistance, to meet the revenue demand. But in the following season cultivation contracts, since the tenants' capital is gone. It is not anticipated, however, that the decline of prices will be followed by any alarming consequences for the Beraree; and those of the district officers who are most capable of judging have recorded their opinion that the people of the province are still better off than their neighbours. The fly in the pot of honey is, perhaps, the aforesaid money-lender and usurer. With courts of justice distributed so freely over the country as they now are, the facility with which this "fisher of men" can recover his dues is greater than it once was; and the sweep of his net cannot but have extended itself in like proportion. The question of how best to check this growing evil is equally difficult and important.

The whole of Berar has been marked off into small plots of land, with separate assessment, a sure title, and, as has been stated above, a method of untaxed transfer by mere change of names in the rent-roll. This gives, as has been well observed by Mr. Lyall, "free trade in land." Then the cotton and grain harvests, the export trade, the large public works of the province, and the railways create a constant demand for labour. And these two things—free trade in land, and high wages—have attracted into Berar from the Central Provinces and from Northern India a constant stream of immigrants, which is said to have been flowing during the past year higher than ever. "From the Central Provinces," says Mr. Lyall, "come field-

"labourers and cultivators by thousands: from North India "come artizans and the classes which take service in the towns." And "it seems clear," as is argued by the same intelligent and able officer, "that Berar must be peopled and served in "town and country before the districts lying eastward of her can "take their turn, simply because she offers better terms to the "free labourer."

Survey and Settlement.

20. During the season ending on the 31st of October1870, there were seven measuring and two classifying parties at work in Berar. These were employed mainly in the Oomrawatee District and in Basim.

The following is a comparative statement of the areas measured and classed during the past two years—

	Measurement.		
Year.	Area measured.	Area tested.	Cost per acre.
			Rs. A. P.
1869-70	1,066,157 ...	88,222 ...	0 2 8
1870-71	1,227,574 ...	94,164 ...	0 2 7¼

	Classification.		
Year.	Area classed.	Area tested.	Cost per acre.
			Rs. A. P.
1869-70	588,315 ...	37,886 ...	0 0 11
1870-71	780,816 ...	46,872 ...	0 0 10¾

The work of measurement progressed in 1869-70 at the rate of 7,869 acres per man employed; and that of classification at the rate of 25,392 acres.

Of the twenty talukahs in the Assigned Districts, fourteen have been entirely measured, with the exception of a few villages only: three talukahs were far advanced in measurement: one had just been commenced: one, namely Woon, was still untouched when the year closed: and one, namely the Melghât, has not been deemed suitable for survey operations at all, owing to its mountainous character, and the circumstances of its only half-reclaimed inhabitants.

The classification of soils had been completed in 12 talukahs, and commenced in 2; while the settlement had been

finished in 10 talukahs, and for 2 more talukahs the revised rates had been prepared, and forwarded for sanction.

Of the 6,365 villages contained in Berar, there had been—

Measured	4,561
Classed	3,622
Settled	2,792

There remained at the close of the period under report—

To be measured	1,804
—— classed	2,743
—— settled	3,573

At the pace at which these operations are now proceeding, some of the measuring establishments at present employed in the province will thus be available in the course of two years or so for transference to some other territory. The classing establishments, however, will not have finished their portion of the task quite so soon.

Up to the close of the survey year ending on the 31st October 1869, the total number of Government villages* to which our settlements had been extended was 2,238. During the year under report, 514 Government villages were finally settled by the department; thus swelling the total number to 2,752, bearing an assessment of rupees 37,07,435 (£370,743, 10*s.*). The villages settled during last survey season comprise an area of acres 619,109; of which acres 47,808 are considered for the present as uncultivable waste. Of the cultivable land, acres 522,689 are under cultivation; the small area, only, of acres 41,483—bearing an assessment of rupees 20,146 (£2,014, 12*s.*)—remaining still unappropriated.

Cost of Survey.

21. The total expenditure under Survey and Settlement amounted to rupees 2,54,336 (£ 25,433, 12*s.*): against rupees 2,21,934 (£ 22,193, 8*s.*) in the previous year; which shows an increase of rupees 32,402 (£ 3,240, 4*s.*).

The average rate of cost per acre for the entire operation of Survey and Settlement was last year rupees 0-3-6 (5¼*d.*), against

* Government villages, as distinct from Jageer villages. The latter, of course, are not included in our assessments.

rupees 0-3-7 ($5\frac{3}{8}d.$) in the preceding year. Though the decrease in the cost per acre is small, it is still a decrease; and would have been greater had it not been for the heavy expenditure incurred in the erection of boundary marks in Government waste land. This work cost the large sum of rupees 34,237 (£3,423, 14*s.*), in place of rupees 8,246 (£ 824, 12*s.*) in the preceding year—an increase of rupees 25,991 (£ 2,599, 2*s.*), or 315 *per cent.* of the whole expense of the year. Had it not been for this increase, the cost would have been 4 pies per acre less; and in the total amount per acre would have stood at rupees 0-3-2 ($4\frac{3}{4}d.$), against rupees 0-3-7 ($5\frac{3}{8}d.$) of last year.

In connection with the figures just noted, it is necessary to explain that in districts under cultivation the cost of erecting boundary marks is borne by the holders of the fields or parcels of lands which are demarcated: while, in the case of waste lands, this outlay has to be borne by Government. Therefore the cost of the Survey must necessarily increase as it is carried into the less populous portions of the province, where the extent of waste lands is greater than in the districts hitherto chiefly surveyed. So heavy is the cost of erecting these boundary marks that it has even been proposed to carry out this work by means of pressed and unpaid for labour. But expedients of this nature would in the end prove far more costly than the method for which they were substituted; and a system tending however faintly to impose upon the people one of the hardest conditions of serfdom has not found favour.

Results.

22. The effect of the past year's settlement operations was an immediate increase to the provincial revenue of rupees 2,09,588 (£ 20,958, 16*s.*). The total increase of revenue since the introduction of the Survey to Berar, not counting the waste land that may have been taken up in the settled district subsequent to the introduction of our settlements, now amounts to rupees 8,00,093 (£80,009, 6*s.*). One and a half year's additional revenue thus nearly covers the entire cost up to date of the Survey operations from the commencement. "The land revenue," writes Mr. Lyall in Chapter XIV of the Berar Gazetteer, "has increased and multiplied since "1853 with marvellous rapidity, under the combined stimuli of "good government, railways, and the Manchester cotton famine. "Not only has cultivation spread over the land like a flood-tide, "but the new Settlement and Survey have raised and adjusted "the rates. Yet I believe that the revenue raised from these dis-

" tricts in the 17th century was not only far above their yield " when the districts were made over in 1853, but must have been " much larger than that which they pay now under all the fa- " vourable circumstances above-mentioned. I have explained " why I think that the cultivated area was as great then as now, " and that the total assessments, counted in rupees, were not " less than under the Settlements now in force. But I conjec- " ture also that the rupee, in its exchange against food grain (to " say nothing of cotton,) must have been at least five times more " valuable in the 17th century than it has *since* 1853. Up to " 1853, I suppose that the value of money had not declined " very seriously."

It would be out of place to pursue here the highly important topic of enquiry suggested by Mr. Lyall in the passage just quoted, namely, the proportion really borne by the State demand upon the land to the resources of the cultivator and the returns obtained by him from his acres.

Surveyed and Assessed area.

23. The following table will show at a glance the surveyed and assessed area, in acres, of the Assigned Districts—

Districts.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Land.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable	Total.		Gross amount	Rate per acre on cultivation	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
Oomra-watee..	5,930	9,88,900	9,94,830	12,306	4,70,314	6,87,788	11,70,408	21,65,238	12,70,875	1 1 8	0 14 10	1 1-5
Ellich-pur ...	5,896	5,83,479	5,89,375	1,01,452	16,080	12,16,990	13,34,522	19,23,897	8,80,664	1 3 8	1 1 1	1 3 2
Woon ...	280	5,48,532	5,48,812	980	13,16,894	7,90,768	21,08,642	26,57,454	3,74,165	0 10 5	0 3 1	0 2 2
Akolah..	20,583	13,70,674	13,91,257	15,794	1,17,279	1,73,737	3,06,810	16,98,067	18,25,544	1 5 0	6 to 12 A.	6 A to 1 R
Buldana.	28,955	12,76,188	13,05,143	26,119	1,70,849	2,87,312	4,84,280	17,89,423	9,95,133	0 12 3	4½ to 7 A	4½ to 12 A
Basim...	18,056	5,87,511	6,05,567	28,095	2,40,930	3,09,049	5,78,074	11,83,641	4,12,071	0 10 9	.....	.....
Total...	79,700	53,55,284	54,34,984	1,84,746	23,32,346	34,65,644	59,82,736	11,417,720	57,58,452	0 15 3½	0 9 11	0 11 7

Eenáms.

24. It may here be mentioned that the enquiry into the alienated and partially alienated lands of the province, whether under the forms of religious endowments or grants to private individuals, which has been going on since 1864 was brought to a close during the past

year. In all, 12,333 cases of this nature have been investigated and disposed of. And the net benefit which has accrued to the annual income of the province in consequence of these enquiries is approximately estimated at rupees 1,021,00 (£10,210).

Land Revenue.

25. The particulars under this heading are as follows—

Description of Revenue.	1869-70.		1870-71.							
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of balances of previous years	Total realized.	Fixed allowances to village officials and petty expenses of collection, &c.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Regular land revenue ...	44,80,904	44,60,404	47,32,702	46,88,612	16,635	55,01,018	6,97,299	48,03,719	44,090	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above	7,67,631	7,63,512	8,05,087	7,95,721					9,366	
Total...	52,48,535	52,23,916	55,37,789	54,84,333					53,456	

Assessment.

26. The land revenue demand rose from rupees 52,48,535 (£524,853, 10*s.*) in 1869-70, to rupees 55,37,789 (£553,778, 18*s.*) in 1870-71, making an increase of rupees 2,89,254 (£ 28,925, 8*s.*), of which the following is the detail—

Nature of head.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Extent of cultivation... ...	2,56,067 ..	81,561 ...	+ 1,74,506
Survey settlement	1,37,660 ...	17,094 ...	+ 1,20,566
Grass on waste land	7,583 ...	206 ...	+ 7,377
Fruit trees	448 ...	3,467 ...	— 3,019
Fines	53 ...	18 ...	+ 35
Miscellaneous	51,899 ...	62,110 ...	— 10,211
Total...	4,53,710 ...	1,64,456 ...	+ 2,89,254

It will be seen from the above that the principal sources of increase were eminently satisfactory and natural ones: *i. e.*, *firstly*, the enlargement of the area under cultivation by about 84,000 acres during the year; and *secondly*, the progress of Survey and Settlement operations.

Collections.

27. The collections during the year were as follows—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Regular land revenue ...	46,88,612	=	468,861	4	0
Miscellaneous	7,95,721	=	79,572	2	0
Total...	54,84,333	=	548,433	6	0

Of the collections of regular land revenue, rupees 46,88,612 (£ 468,861, 4*s.*) or 99·1 *per cent.* of the demand, were the realizations proper to the year itself; and rupees 16,685 (£1,668, 10*s.*) were the balances of previous years, including miscellaneous land revenue realized in the current year.

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Produce of fruit trees, &c.	49,516	=	4,951	12	0
Grazing due	24,487	=	2,448	14	0
Fines	3,345	=	334	10	0
Miscellaneous	7,18,373	=	71,837	6	0
Total...	7,95,721	=	79,572	2	0

Outstanding balances.

28. The outstanding balances at the end of the year 1870-71 aggregated rupees 60,781 (£6,078, 2*s.*): of which sum rupees 53,456 (£ 5,345, 12*s.*) belonged to that year: and rupees 7,325 (£732, 10*s.*) to previous years. The balances are classified as follows—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
In course of liquidation... ...	54,693	=	5,469	6	0
Irrecoverable	6,088	=	608	16	0
Total...	60,781	=	6,078	2	0

The very inconsiderable amounts which fall to be shown under the above heading of outstanding balances, speak for themselves. But it will not escape notice that it is less to his balance sheet than to the variation in the acreage occupied each year that a *raiatwaree* revenue collector looks for indications of the state of his land revenue.

29. The following observations made by the Commissioner of West Berar in his Revenue Report for the past year well illustrate the condition and circumstances of the land revenue, or land tax, if it be a tax, in Berar—

"I need not enlarge," writes Mr. Lyall, "on the importance, to a State which deals directly with the cultivators, of observing and scrutinizing the fluctuations in the demand attested by its annual rent roll. It is now found, by careful sifting of the statistics, that large numbers of fields change hands every year, that new tracts not under plough in the previous season have been this year, as usual, added to the cultivated area; while, on the other hand, many fields were, after the harvest of 1869-70, thrown up, and have gone back out of tillage into unoccupied fallow. But taking a review of the whole, we find that the margin of cultivation continues to spread, and the rent roll of the State to become larger in proportion."

"The constant change of ownership in fields, which these returns indicate, is in itself a healthy symptom. It shows that transfer is easy and cheap, unshackled by legal forms, or by stamp duties. No burden on the land is more frequently complained of by the French peasant proprietor than the taxes upon inheritances, sales, and mortgages—while the black-mail levied by law and lawyers upon the conveyance of realty in England is a notorious grievance which has produced serious consequences. In this province land passes from hand to hand as easily as a Government debenture; if it did not, the whole elasticity of our revenue would disappear, for the cultivator's scanty margin of profit would not enable him to pay costs for his title or fees for a secure tenure."

"Not only do cultivated fields change owners constantly; but the land goes into and out of cultivation after a manner very characteristic of our actual economical stage. The cultivated area is discovered by the district statistics to be subject to large vacillations. In the Mehkur talooka of Buldana District, 26,726 acres of new land were taken up, while at the same time 12,218 cultivated acres were relinquished. But this relinquishment was a re-action from the rush for possession of land which took place when the new 30 years' settlement was declared in this talooka last year. The people took up all the neighbouring fields vacant *on speculation*, which turned out bad when the price of cotton and (therefore) of all other produce fell; for as their capital neither enables them to hold on at a loss nor to improve their cultivations, the

least productive lands were every where thrown up. The same thing happened in Akolah—only high prices enable poor lands, or land exhausted by incessant cropping to pay rent; so a fall in the markets simply drives the less fertile or overworked tracts back beyond the margin of profitable tillage. But it is observable that in Akolah and in Mulkapur, where the land is more fully occupied and more carefully cultivated, because it is not so plentiful as in the sparsely peopled *Balaghát*, there the variations of prices have very slight effect upon occupancy; and this is the standard condition toward which I suppose the whole province to be gravitating. When this has been reached, our land revenue may be expected to vary little from year to year, until the present settlement expires. In Basim District cultivation has yet hardly covered even the most fertile soils, and we may look for its unchecked expansion during several years to come."

"Indeed, when we consider the astonishing vitality which a land tax paid by peasants has always exhibited; when we remember how cultivation has always struggled on through the darkest days of anarchy and misrule, and how rapidly it has always recovered when order and security have been restored—it would be surprising if agriculture did not flourish exceedingly under our administration in Berar. In no European country are the fiscal conditions, I believe, so uniformly favourable. Land is touched only by the direct assessment laid upon it, the owner holds it by a lease which binds the Government for 30 years, but which permits him to throw up the whole or any portion of his property whenever he wishes to do so. He can sell, mortgage, or bequeath it without paying duty, he can pledge his oxen without giving possession of them; he can take into partnership his neighbour's oxen, or his labour, or his capital, without parting with his own land, on a safe and easy system of division of produce. No tithe is laid upon the Berar farmer, no customs duties touch his production; he does not even (as producer) feel the excise, for tobacco is (I am sorry to say) wholly untaxed; and the raw material for liquor is the flower of a wild tree. Until very recently he got pasturage and fuel from commons and open wood lands. I am inclined to doubt whether there is any country in the world in which agriculture is so entirely exempt from *indirect* taxation."*

* An attempt was made in April 1871, to ascertain by examination of actual sales the average selling price of land in West Berar. The returns show great diversity—land close to Khamgaon fetched Rupees 1,000 and even Rupees 1,570 per acre; while fields under well cultivation for market gardens brought Rupees 100, 200, and 300 per *acre*. But the average price of ordinary farm land in the valley of Berar is estimated by Captain Hudleston for Akolah at Rupees 11, or about six times the revenue; and by Major Allardyce for Mulkapur at a rate very little less. Indeed the two independent inquiries brought out results so very nearly alike that we may take *six* years' Government rental to be now the average price of land for dry crops in the valley of West Berar. Above the Ghâts the rate is less. But it is a sure and remarkable sign of agricultural prosperity that the land bears even this low *average* price. Not many months ago the State and the Jageerdars were competing for tenants.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—MILITARY.

The arrangements existing under this head for the protection of the people of the Assigned Districts, albeit of the simplest nature, may yet be appropriately referred to first.

Hyderabad Contingent.

30. The Hyderabad Contingent, though maintained, as has been described, entirely from the revenues of Berar, is designed for the military service of the whole of His Highness the Nizam's territory. And accordingly there are only one post and two outposts of its troops, with, in all, 1,238 men, located in the Assigned Districts; against six posts, and 6,941 men, located in the unassigned portions of the Hyderabad country.

Cantonment of Ellichpur.

31. Ellichpur, the only military station properly so called in the whole province, is situated in East Berar, in the north-east extremity of the Nizam's dominions. It is near the Nagpur frontier, and distant about 80 miles from Nagpur. It dominates the valley of the Purna; and would protect the lowlands of Berar against incursions on the north. Moreover, it commands the adjoining city of Ellichpur, one of the ancient historical capitals of India, and to this day the most populous city in the Assigned Districts. Among the inhabitants of the town of Ellichpur there occurs a large sprinkling of those classes out of which, in troublous times, city mobs, or possibly even dangerous factions, are so easily formed. But, for many years, all has been quiet and peaceable in Ellichpur as elsewhere throughout Berar. A general air of desolation indeed overspreads the place. The prosperity which it enjoyed in former days, having depended on the presence of

royal, or viceregal, courts, has now departed from it: for the town itself does not stand on any line of traffic, or form the centre of any particular trade.

The garrison of the Ellichpur cantonment consisted during the year of the following details, made up entirely of native soldiers of the Hyderabad Contingent—

	No. of men.
Artillery: 1 Field Battery (horsed.)...	130
Cavalry: 1 Troop..,.	78
Infantry: 1 Regiment.	773
Total number of men ...	981

No troops of the Imperial army are ever stationed in Berar; and during the past, as during a long succession of preceding years, no occasion for the employment of soldiers arose in the Assigned Districts.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Berar has never at any time since the assignment seemed to demand special legislative enactments being made on its behalf. Even the Acts passed by the Imperial Indian Legislature are declared applicable to the province only sparingly, and with discrimination; for, as foreign territory, it is exempt from the scope of all such measures until they have been extended to it by an executive order issuing from His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

32. And in this manner also was effected during the past year a useful improvement, when, by the ordinance of His Excellency in Council, as published in Judicial Notification by the Foreign Department No. 156-J., dated 30th September 1870, a defined grade, with corresponding powers, was assigned to each Court of civil jurisdiction in the province. The execution in British territory proper of decrees obtained in the Courts of Berar was facilitated by the ruling in question; for it had the effect of removing any doubt previously existing as to whether these tribunals were or were not established, in the full technical sense, by order of the Governor General in Council.

33. The following Acts were declared applicable to the Assigned Districts during the year under review—

Act X. of 1870.—The Land Acquisition Act.
Act XXVI. of 1870.—The Prisons' Act.

34. Considering how difficult a matter it is for Europeans to legislate for Asiatics with advantage, may without giving rise to positive evil, perhaps the circumstance of this province remaining unaffected by all legislative enactments which are not specially, and after careful consideration, extended to it tells for the welfare of its inhabitants rather than the reverse.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Organization and strength of Police.

35. In the year 1864, the Police Force of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, after having nearly broken down under an exceptional, and indeed critical, pressure of dakaitee and other violent crime which occurred about that time, was remodelled on the basis of Act V. of 1861, and placed upon the footing which it still retains.

It is presided over by an Inspector General, in subordination, of course, to the Commissioners of Divisions. Each District, again, is under its own District Superintendent; and only two of the larger Districts, namely, Akolah and Oomrawatee, are considered to require the services of Assistants. Although the District Superintendent is directly responsible to the head of his own department, namely, the Inspector General, yet care is taken that this shall not be regarded as absolving the Deputy Commissioner or Magistrate of the District from that general responsibility in connection with its police administration which, when fully understood by him, contributes so largely to success in the prevention of crime.

The strength of the force including Municipal, but exclusive of Railway Police, was as follows during the year under report—

Inspector General, District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents	all Europeans	1 6 2
Inspectors	European	2
	Eurasian	3
	Native	9
Chief Constables, Head Constables, and Constables	European	5
	Eurasian	3
	Native	2,500
	Total...	2,531
Wanting to complete		43
	Grand Total...	2,574

There was thus one policeman to 866 persons:—or if we exclude from the reckoning the average number employed in such

duties as escorting treasure, guarding jails, acting as orderlies, &c., then the proportion of provincial police available in town and country for the prevention and detection of crime would stand at one policeman to 1,035 persons, and to 7·88 square miles.

The Commissioned grades, so to call them, of the police were filled entirely by Europeans; of whom 3 were military officers, and the remainder uncovenanted.

Of the Inspectors, 12·5 *per cent.* were Europeans; 18·75 *per cent.* Eurasians; and 56·25 *per cent.* natives.

Of the rank and file, inclusive of Chief Constables, ·19 *per cent.* were Europeans; ·11 *per cent.* were Eurasians; 38·10 *per cent.* were Muhammadans; and 61·60 *per cent.* Hindoos; while of the latter again, 20·30 *per cent.* were Brahmins; 12·0 *per cent.* Rajputs; and 29·30 *per cent.* Hindoos belonging to other castes. Of the whole provincial police, 50·27 *per cent.* consisted of natives of the province, and 49·73 *per cent.* of *pardesees*, or men from Hindoostan. The high prices ruling in the common labour market throughout Berar make it difficult to secure the services of inhabitants of the province itself for the police, a difficulty which of course is not diminished by the yearly increasing strictness of discipline which is being aimed at, and by the superior attainments which the police constable finds necessary under the improved and gradually improving judicial system now in force.

The only mounted portion of the force consists of forty camel-sawars.

Cost.

36. The salary of the Inspector General is fixed at rupees 1,200 (£120) per mensem, or £1,440 per annum. Of the six District Superintendents, one receives rupees 800 (£80), one rupees 700 (£70), and the remaining four each rupees 600 (£60) a month; while the Assistant Superintendents draw one rupees 500 (£50) and the other 400 (£40) per mensem. The highest-paid Inspector in Berar draws rupees 200 (£20) per mensem (£240 per annum): and the lowest paid rupees 100 (£10) (£120 per annum).

Of the rank and file, first class Chief Constables draw rupees 70 (£7); second class rupees 60 (£6); third class rupees 50 (£5); and fourth class rupees 40 (£4). First class Head Constables draw rupees 14-8-0 (£1, 9*s.*); second class rupees 11-8-0 (£1, 3*s.*); and third class rupees 9-8-0 (19*s.*). Constables

of the first class draw rupees 6-8-0 (13*s.*), and the second class rupees 5-12-0 (11*s.*, 6*d.*) Camel-sawārs are paid rupees 23-8-0 (£2, 7*s.*), which includes cost of feeding their camels.

The total cost of the Police during the year was rupees 4,72,110 (£47,211); of which rupees 4,10,724 (£41,072, 8*s.*) were defrayed from provincial, and rupees 61,333 (£6,138, 12*s.*) from municipal funds. In the preceding year, the cost of the force had been rupees 4,69,952 (£46,995, 4*s.*). Thus during the year under report, the sum expended on Police Establishments represented something like *annas* 3, *pies* 5, or 5*d.* per head of the population. In England and Wales, according to the latest available information, it exceeds 2*s.* per head of the population. In the Bombay Presidency it is stated at 4 annas, 10 pies, or $7\frac{1}{4}d.$; and in the Central Provinces at annas 2, pies 6, or $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

State of Crime.

37. The statistics of crime in Berar for 1870 show no remarkable deviation from the average for years preceding. There have been, of course, variations in the returns of certain kinds of offences; but it would be idle to draw general conclusions from such numerical differences.

The number of non-cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed during the year was 3,371, against 3,254 in 1869; showing the small increase of 3·6 *per cent.* The number of cognizable offences, again, underwent during the same period a decrease of 34·2 *per cent.*; the figures having been 7,309 in 1869, and 4,804 in 1870.

The general decrease in crime in the Assigned Districts which falls to be noted in the year under report thus represents a diminution of 22·6 *per cent.*; the total number of offences committed during 1870 having been at the rate of one offence to 269 of the population and $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles of the area, against one offence to 208 of the population and $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles of the area in the preceding year.

38. It is impossible this year to analyse as minutely as might be desired the crime statistics of the province; because the new returns which have been prescribed by the Government of India with this object in view were introduced only on the 1st January last. Enough has, however, been stated to show that, in the absence of any exceptional causes of the kind which usually lead to an increase of crime, the police of the province were

able last year to hold the criminal classes fairly under repression. It may even be hoped that the police itself is slightly improving in vigilance, patience, and intelligence.

Police Administration.

39. Out of 8,175 crimes of every description, 6,893 cases, giving a percentage of 84·3 were brought to trial. Information has unfortunately not been afforded of the number of such cases which were successfully prosecuted to conviction. But it is stated that of the total number of persons who were arrested, or summoned, in connection with those cases, namely, 17,514 persons, 11,664, or 66·5 *per cent.* were convicted before the Magistrate. It was observed during the year that at least one Police officer imagined that the responsibility of his department ceased on an arrest being made; and that it was not the fault of the police, if the Magistrate failed to convict the person or persons apprehended! Means have been taken to prevent the spread of a delusion so fatal to successful police action. In the case of cognizable offences, out of a total of 4,804, a percentage of 73·3 was brought to trial; and of 9,932 persons apprehended, 7,463, or 75· *per cent.* were convicted. Here also a slight improvement marked last year, as compared with the preceding one, when the percentage of persons convicted was only 71·7.

The value of property stolen and recovered during the past four years is thus stated—

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867	1,50,808	45,035	29·86
1868	2,19,948	47,718	21· 7
1869	1,92,642	49,511	25· 7
1870	2,01,540	51,203	25· 4

The following shows the punishments inflicted on members of the Force; also resignations during the year—

Punished judicially	89 or	3	*per cent.*
Punished departmentally otherwise than by mere dismissal	420 or	16	,,
Dismissed	153 or	5	,,
Resigned	282 or	11	,,

The shifting character which is given to the Police by the state of affairs shown in the preceding table is undoubtedly a serious difficulty in the way of successful administration. Not only does the comparative unpopularity of the service tell injuriously upon recruitment, but the men who do join think so little of their places as to be ready to resign from the most trifling causes. When a man can earn more as a common day-labourer than as a policeman, as is actually the case in Berar, he naturally makes a mere convenience of the service; unless, indeed, in those instances when he prizes it for the sake of the facilities which it affords him of practising extortion, or even robbery itself. This subject has, however, been discussed so recently in the correspondence noted in the margin that it need not be pursued any further here.

From Secy. to Govt., Foreign Dept., No. 165-G., dated 30th Jan. 1871.
To Secy to Govt., Foreign Dept., No 69, dated 30th March 1871.

The total number of escapes effected from the custody of the police amounted to 14, of whom 7 were recaptured before the close of the year.

Adverting to the Banjarees, or wandering grain-carriers, who have played so prominent a part in the history of crime in Berar, the following remarks by the Commissioner of East Berar will be read with satisfaction. Colonel Nembhard is writing, it should be mentioned, of the police administration of the Woon District, the very locality where these Banjarees have long had their head-quarters, as it were; and his remarks are these—

"The crime of dakaitee is almost entirely put down; and now that the bands of professional dakaits headed by Teja and Rutna Naeeks have been captured, tried, and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, we are not likely to have many cases of this kind again. The robberies are about the same as in 1869, but there is a satisfactory decrease by half in the number of burglaries, and some portion of the credit for this is fairly due to the police * * . It is satisfactory to note that the Patels and village watchmen have rendered good assistance to the police. Mr. Cumberlege (the District Superintendent of Police in Woon) is quite right in stating that it would have been impossible for his men to have captured Rutna's and Teja's bands of dakaits, had not the Patels, watchmen, and villagers turned out to assist."

The Deputy Commissioner of the same District, writing of this subject, also observes :—

"The most notable feature in the police working of the district in "the past year has been the apprehension and prosecution to convic-

" tion of the two most notorious gangs of dakaits in Berar. These " bands have been the scourge of the country for years past. They no " longer exist, and the district enjoys peace."

In addition to purely police duties, the police furnished 52 men as guards for petty jails, and Tahseeldars' prisons, containing a daily average of 46 prisoners: furnished treasure escorts, aggregating 275 men; and collected the vital statistics of the province.

Railway Police.

1 Inspector, European.
2 Chief Constables, Europeans.
9 Head Constables.
39 Constables.

40. A special force, of the strength noted in the margin, is maintained in Berar, for the protection of the Railway Line which traverses the Oomrawatee District in East Berar, and the Districts of Akolah and Buldana in West Berar. The head constables and constables of this branch are paid from the provincial revenues; receiving, however, hutting money, and a monthly allowance of two rupees each from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, which also, at its own cost, provides one European Inspector, and two European chief constables, with liberal salaries, to supervise the working of the men. In like manner, the Company allows rupees 50 per mensem each to the District Superintendents of Akolah and Oomrawatee, for undertaking the general controul of the police on the line.

This Railway police seems to have worked remarkably well during the year. For, out of 58 offences, arrests were made in 33 cases, and convictions obtained in 25; while of property reported as stolen 88·8 *per cent.* was recovered. The temptations in the way of policemen on the line are great; and it is found necessary to make frequent changes in their distribution, to prevent, as far as possible, collusion between them and the porters and other subordinate servants of the Company.

SECTION IV.—JUDICIAL.

In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, no separation exists between the Judicial and Executive branches of the public service: and, with one or two unimportant exceptions, every tribunal in the province takes up alike the criminal, civil, and revenue work proper to its jurisdiction.

In a province like Berar it is difficult to maintain upon a uniform scale the powers and number of the Courts in any district; because the appointment of the officers presiding over them depends upon a variety of administrative exigencies, and especially upon the whole number of officers available at any one period for duty in the province. A clear advance, however, in the direction of methodical arrangement was made during the past year, by the constitution of regular grades of Courts, in the manner already noted in its proper place in this Report.

Courts of Justice.

41. At the close of the year 1870, there were 64 tribunals of various kinds for the disposal of the whole judicial work of Berar; or one tribunal to 34,866 persons.

The above Courts included—

(1). The Resident's (Provincial Sadr) Court of final appeal, reference, and revision; with its head-quarters at Hyderabad:

(2). Two Divisional Commissioners' Courts of Session and Appeal:

(3). Five Courts of Deputy Commissioners exercising the powers of Magistrates of a District: and Assistant Sessions Judge, under Section 445-A., Criminal Procedure Code:

(4). One Court of Assistant Commissioner in charge of Basim, with powers equal to those of the Magistrate of a District:

(5). Nineteen Courts of Assistants to District Officers, European and Native:

(6). Two District Small Cause Courts, namely, at Oomrawatee and Khamgaon:

(7). One Cantonment Magistrate's Court, and Court of Small Causes, namely, at Ellichpur:

(8). One Honorary Magistrate's Court: and

(9). Thirty-two Courts of Tahseeldars and Naeeb Tahseeldars.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

42. For a reason explained under the head of Police, it is not possible this year to present all the facts, and, least of all, the comparative statements which might be desired in connection with this and some other topics; and the more salient points only can be noted.

Number of Cases.

43. The number of criminal cases coming under judicial cognizance in 1870 was 8,781—an increase, on the whole, of 275 cases over the number shown during the preceding year. Of those cases *plus* a few remaining at the close of 1869, 46 were disposed of by Sessions Courts; 91 by District Officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445-A. of Act VIII. of 1869; 1,122 by Magistrates with full powers; 2,227 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; 5,257 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class; and 155 by an Honorary or unpaid Magistrate exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class. Of the whole number of cases, 7,529, or 84·6 *per cent.*, were decided by native, and 1,369, or only 15·4 *per cent.*, by European agency.

Of cases under trial, all were disposed of during the year, save 21 cases only, or ·24 *per cent.*

Duration of trials.

44. The average duration of trials is shown this year by the Commissioners under two heads, as follows—

Average duration, from date of prisoner's arrest to date of disposal of the case ... ... 6½ days:

Average duration, from arrival of prisoner at place of trial to disposal of case ... ... $3\frac{3}{4}$ days.

On the above point the following remarks by the Commissioner of West Berar in his Judicial Report for the year are both sound and valuable—

"If the returns are genuine," writes Mr. Lyall, "and if the average duration of enquiries into and trials of cognizable offences in the Courts of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners be three or four days, then I am convinced that the investigations are made too hastily. And I have myself continually found reason to protest against the practice of those Magistrates who sit merely to hear the witnesses produced by the Police, and make no attempt to direct the investigation. But the necessary system of judging police and judicial work largely by averages, and of inspecting it as it is seen on paper, has its natural effect—the demand for short averages creates their supply—and I find it now very difficult to explain to the Police that they do not take time enough over a case."

Detention of Witnesses.

45. Of 25,209 witnesses summoned, 22,542, or 89·4 *per cent.*, were discharged on the first day; 1,533, or 6·1 *per cent.* on the second day; 690, or 2·7 *per cent.* on the third day; and 444, or 1·8 *per cent.*, were detained for periods ranging between four and ten days.

Convictions.

46. Of persons brought to trial, 61 *per cent.* were convicted; the percentage of convictions under the head of cognizable being 69·8, against 53·3 under that of non-cognizable offences. The higher percentage in the case of the former class is explainable, considering the facility with which breaches of municipal laws and similar minor offences can be brought home to the accused.

Session's Cases.

47. Of 48 cases committed to the Sessions, 46 were disposed of before the close of the year. The average duration of trials, reckoning from date of committal to that of judgment was 48 days. Out of 127 persons committed, 72, or 57 *per cent.* were convicted.

Punishments.

48. Of 12,256 persons convicted by Magistrates, 31 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for seven years; and the remainder to various shorter periods, either with or without the additional punishment of whipping or fine.

The following table shows the terms of imprisonment to which culprits were sentenced, as compared with 1869—

Term of Imprisonment	1869.		1870.	
	No of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.	No of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.
Not exceeding 6 months	2,540	22·1	2,341	19·1
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year	135	1·1	146	1·2
„ 1 year do 2 years	109	1·2	73	1·
„ 2 years do 3 „	18		11	
„ 3 „ do 5 „	18		11	
„ 5 „ do 7 „	7		31	

The average term of sentence was 5 months.

Fines.

49. The total number of persons fined was 9,329, against 8,503 in 1869—an increase of about 9·7 *per cent.* The average amount of fine per head was rupees 11-5-11 in 1870, against rupees 9-9-5 in the preceding year.

Of the total amount imposed as fines, *viz.*, rupees 1,05,754 (£ 10,575, 8*s.*), only rupees 67,395 (£ 6,739, 10*s.*), or 63·7 *per cent.* was realized, against 66·6 *per cent.* in the preceding year. The temptation to impose a fine, and save the jail from having to receive another inmate, is probably always present to the magistrate's mind; and may sometimes lead to fines being imposed out of just proportion with the means of the person punished.

Whipping.

50. Owing to causes which were discussed in last year's Administration Report, and which would appear to have been equally, or nearly equally, operative during the year under review, the punishment of whipping is not resorted to very freely in Berar. The number of persons thus punished in 1870 was, however, 280, against 218 in 1869. Mr. Lyall explains the alleged aversion of native magistrates to pass sentences of this sort by supposing that it is not to the

mere infliction of such punishment that they object, but to their having personally to superintend its being carried out.

Security for good behaviour.

51. The procedure of calling upon persons of reputed bad livelihood to find security for good behaviour, on pain of being committed to prison,* has long been recognized as one of the most effectual methods at the disposal of the Magistracy in Berar for the repression of crime. Indeed, it is specially necessary in a province exposed to the inroads of criminals from Central India, the Nizam's country, and other parts of India. In East Berar, 23 persons were thus dealt with during the past, against 47 during the preceding, year —a decrease sufficiently accounted for by the fact noted by Colonel Nembhard that during the year under review there were fair harvests in most parts of the country, so that his Division was not subjected to an immigration of foreigners from the northern districts of the Central Provinces, and from Bundalkand, such as was witnessed in 1869. The Commissioner of West Berar has omitted to furnish any particulars under the heading now adverted to.

Sessions Courts.

52. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts in 1870—

Nature of punishment.	Number.	Percentage.
Sentenced to death, subject to confirmation of the Resident's Provincial Sadr Court ...	2	2·8
Do. to transportation	21	33·4
Do. to imprisonment above 7 to 10 years.	11	15·3
Do. to do. for 7 years only ...	2	2·8
Do. to do. above 5 and under 7 years	10	13·8
Do. to do. 2 to 5 years ...	13	18·1
Do. to not more than 2 years ...	10	13·8

Appeals.

53. Of 7,639 cases disposed of by subordinate Magistrates, only 111 cases, or 1·5 *per cent.*, were appealed to Magistrates. In appealed cases, in 11·7 *per cent.* the original orders were modified; in 30·6 *per*

* *Vide* Chapter XIX., Section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code

cent. reversed; and in 57·7 *per cent.* not interfered with. In 1869 the number of judgments by subordinate Magistrates which stood the test of appeal was 1·3 *per cent.* Only one appeal remained pending at the close of the year.

Out of 1,122 cases decided by Full Power Magistrates, 50, or 4·4 *per cent.* were appealed to Sessions Courts. In 40 *per cent.* of these appeals, the orders of the Lower Court were reversed; in 8 *per cent.* modified; and in 52 *per cent.* the orders were not interfered with—a falling off of 13 *per cent.* on the results of 1869. The average duration of these appeals was 21 days. In connection with the subject of duration, the heavy work which the Berar Judges have to perform in their executive and revenue capacities will not be left out of view.

Provincial Sadr Court of Resident.

54. Out of, in all, 4 cases referred to this Court for confirmation of sentences of death passed by the Commissioners of East and West Berar respectively, in two cases the sentences passed by the Lower Court were commuted to transportation for life. The remaining two cases were confirmed.

The number of appeals to this Court rose from 8 in 1869 to 21 in 1870. In 9·5 *per cent.* of those cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed; and in 90·5 *per cent.* not interfered with.

The judicial work devolving upon the Resident may be expected to increase, as it has done during the year of Report, in proportion as legal procedure becomes better understood by the people of Berar; and, above all, as increased facility of communication is created between Hyderabad and the Assigned Districts.

55. On the whole, the working of the Courts as regards the administration of Criminal Justice seems to have proceeded satisfactorily and efficiently throughout the year; which, happily, did not bring with it as some previous years have done anything like a strain on the Magistracy and Police of the Province in the form either of famine or pestilence, and the invariable increase in the number of serious offences which follows from these conditions.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

56. In the absence of statistics prepared in accordance with the new Forms, which were not adopted in Berar, as has already been mentioned, until the commencement of the current year, the following table will sufficiently show the nature of the suits disposed of in the Courts of the province during 1870—

	Nature of Suits.		Number
1.	Marriage or betrothal...		12
2.	Inheritance		68
3	Suits connected with religion, caste, or custom		19
4.	Mortgage		85
5.	Claims to real property not included in foregoing		407
6.	,, on written obligations, *i. e.*, bond debts... ...	Registered...	677
		Unregistered	9,206
7.	,, on unwritten obligations, (simple debt)		1,283
8.	For money had and received (on account stated)		2,952
9.	Goods sold		885
10.	Contracts for delivery of produce		791
11.	Breaches of contract not included in the above		563
12.	Suits for rent		163
13.	,, for specific personal property or value thereof		210
14.	,, for injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage		2
15.	,, for injury to property		100
16	,, for defamation		1
17.	,, for other injuries not included in the above		27
18.	Suits to compel specific performance of contract		39
19.	Bankruptcy		14
20.	Claims not included in above		36
		Total..:	17,540

Amount of litigation.

57. The tendency towards increase which has recently characterized litigation in Berar has received no check during the year under report. For in 1869 the number of suits filed was returned as 15,798; and in 1870 as 17,942—an increase of 13·5 *per cent.*

On referring to the tables submitted by the Commissioners, the increase noted appears to have been generally distributed over the province; with the exception of the District of Woon, where a slight falling off in the number of institutions occurred.

The following opinions are given by the revenue authorities themselves touching the cause of the above increase.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nembhard, writing of his own Division —East Berar—and quoting from a report which he had received on this subject from Major Menzies, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawatee, thus observes—

"Towards the close of 1869, a crisis in the cotton market had so fully occupied the Oomrawatee traders that they had left their petty debtors alone. This year, they have been more active in collecting their debts. There has also been a run of insolvency among the petty dealers in the Oomrawatee city, who have gambled in cotton, and sustained loss. Their creditors have endeavoured to secure their debts by getting decrees, hence a portion of the increase in litigation."

The above remarks fit in well with the views expressed on the same topic by Mr. Lyall, in the following passage of his Divisional Report—

"One thing," he thus writes, "is more firmly established by the observation and experience of every year, that certain classes of the people will use our Courts in proportion to the facility of resort to them. As we make a suit cheap and rapid, so will the values or grievances for which a suit is worth filing become smaller and more numerous: while this natural tendency is powerfully accelerated by the institution of vakeels. Then the natives of India are just now in the social stage which is most likely to encourage litigation; for they are deterred neither by public opinion, nor by private scruples, from taking all they can get by the extreme rigour of the law; while they have so little understanding of our judicial system that the upshot of an action—that is, what they will get—must always be to them involved in the most tempting uncertainty."

Major Allardyce, the experienced Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, mentions in his Report two instances which show how litigation depends, even in agricultural districts, on the neighbourhood of a court and a pleader; and further notices that, in his District, the uncontested cases were more than half the whole number filed. On this point he observes that "it is "probable a number of these cases should never have been "filed at all; while in estimating the amount of litigation ac- "tually existing, it is perhaps hardly correct to take all these "cases into account. Filing the suit no doubt makes the debtor "pay up, when he would otherwise have been dilatory in "doing so; and it may often save a creditor trouble to put his

"case into the hands of a vakeel, rather than go dunning for "the money; as it certainly suits the vakeels to induce credi- "tors to adopt this course with their doubtful creditors. I "would have the Courts go more into the matter of what "application for payment was made to the debtor, before "casting him in costs. I am afraid in many cases the Courts "give costs as a matter of course; and do not attempt to get "the parties to settle their differences out of Court. The pre- "siding officer likes to show a large number of cases filed and "disposed of, trusting to the numbers to show that he has "got through a heavy amount of work."

It would certainly be curious to know what percentage of the increase in litigation which falls to be noted from time to time is really due to no deeper cause than the ambition of the presiding officers in Courts to show long returns at the end of the year; and what to an increasing disposition on the part of creditors to make use of the Courts as a mere convenience for the collection of their admitted dues. And yet, even in the latter aspect, the Courts undoubtedly supply a want; for by simplifying the process by which a merchant realizes his dues we give an impulse to commercial pursuits, and render surer the basis of trade itself.

Analysis of Suits.

58. Analysing the litigation of the year, it is seen that, of the whole number of suits instituted, 56·3 *per cent.* were for enforcement of written obligations; 7·2 *per cent.* for simple debts for which no bond had passed; 17·2 *per cent.* for recovery of balance of account; 4·5 *per cent.* on agreements about the delivery of produce; 5· *per cent.* for goods sold; 2·8 *per cent.* for land or other real property; while the remaining 7· *per cent.* included suits on account of marriage or betrothal, inheritance, religion, breaches of contract, rent, personal property, injuries, damages, &c., as also suits for defamation, for specific performance of contract, bankruptcy, &c. Thus more than 80· *per cent.* were suits for debt in its various phases. Nearly one-tenth of the pleas of the province have their origin in cotton speculation. The number of suits involving real property is very small. Claims based on registered instruments increased from 294 in 1869, to 677 in 1870.

The total number of suits was in the proportion of one suit to 124 persons. In the Central Provinces the proportion during the same year is stated at one suit to 126 persons.

And in the Bombay Presidency the suits instituted during 1869 are returned at one to every 71 of the population. The average value of each suit was rupees 109 (£ 10, 18*s.*) as in the previous year.

Disposal of Suits.

59. Of the original suits on the files of the Courts—aggregating, with suits pending from last year 18,107—all but 567, or 3 *per cent.*, were disposed of in the course of the year; at an average duration of 26 days from date of institution to date of final order. In respect of the latter point, an improvement, by two days, is shown compared with the average duration in 1869. The territorial jurisdictions of the Small Cause Courts at Oomrawatee and Ellichpur were considerably enlarged during the year, so as to embrace certain outlying towns and villages; and accordingly the average duration of cases before these tribunals rose from 7 days in 1869, to 8½ days in 1870. Considering that no appeal lies from decisions passed in Courts of this nature, a shorter average duration would hardly be satisfactory.

Of the cases decided, 43·6 *per cent.* were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, (6 in number including the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Basim), and their Assistants, European and Native, (19 in number), for the most part at the sadr stations of Districts; while 27·9 *per cent.* were heard in Tahseelee Courts, (16 in number), and 28·5 *per cent.* in the three Small Cause Courts.

Of the decisions, 24·4 *per cent.* were on the merits; 39·7 *per cent.* on confession of judgment; 21·1 *per cent.* on amicable adjustment out of Court. 3·5 *per cent.* were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiff; 10·6 *per cent.* were decided *ex parte*—many such doubtless involving virtually a confession of judgment; and only ·8 *per cent.* by arbitration.

It thus appears that of the whole litigation of the year, in only about one-fourth were the cases decided on the merits. There has been a slight increase in the number disposed of by means of Arbitration. But the remarks on this topic which occurred in last year's Administration Report seem to have elicited the tolerably concurrent testimony of the judicial officers of the province that reference to Arbitration does not recommend itself to the people. Their objections to it, as stated by Lieut.-Colonel Nembhard are, *firstly*, this very serious and radical one that "arbitrators never do substantial justice;" and

secondly, that this mode of deciding suits unnecessarily increases the costs. Mr. Lyall, again, while admitting the unpopularity of Arbitration—more especially, as he remarks, its unpopularity among the class from which arbitrators are selected—shrewdly suspects that in Berar, as in all other parts of the world, the opposition of the professional lawyers has much to do with the difficulty experienced in opening up this door of escape from the Courts.

Cost of litigation.

60. The percentage of costs to value was rupees 13-4-5 (£1, 6*s*., 7*d*.), and the average cost of each suit was rupees 14-8-8 (£1, 9*s*., 1*d*.). The introduction during the year of the Court Fee's Act,* which reduces the institution fee, has caused a general decrease of 13 *per cent.* in the costs of suits as compared with the previous year. It remains to be seen what tendency the Act in question will have in the way of increasing the amount of litigation.

Execution of decrees.

61. The number of applications presented during the year for execution of decrees was 9,186. From the returns hitherto in use it is not ascertainable what was the total sum involved in these applications. In 40 *per cent.* of the cases, the decree was fully executed, and in 20 *per cent.* partially executed; while in 7 *per cent.* the application was thrown out because of non-appearance of the decree-holder. In 18 *per cent.*, the decrees appear to have been satisfied without any execution issuing; and in 51 *per cent.*, distraint by public auction seems to have been had recourse to. Land, hereditary or acquired, was sold in only 10 cases. In all, 387 persons were imprisoned for debt during the year. Of these, 330 were discharged before the end of the year. On the subject of imprisonment for debt there is at least a theoretical difference of opinion between the Commissioners of East and West Berar. For while Mr. Lyall "cannot comprehend why this system should be maintained in India, when it has been abolished in England and France," and records his opinion that the "reasons for its abolition in Europe bear still more forcibly against its continuance in Asia," Lieutenant-Colonel Nembhard, on the other hand, with justice observes as follows—

"However much we may desire to see the list of civil prisoners reduced, there are times and occasions when nothing but imprisonment

* Act VII. of 1870, introduced in May 1870.

will prove efficacious. When, for example, it is known that a debtor is evading payment of his debt by deliberate concealment of his property, or by removal of it to foreign territory, or, as is more commonly the case, by fraudulent transfer of all his goods to some friend or relative, the judgment creditor is then perfectly justified in demanding the imprisonment of his debtor; and the Court would be wrong in refusing it."

Analysis of litigants.

62. A return having been called for showing what classes of the community chiefly appeared in the character of defendants in the Courts, it was found that nearly one-half of the whole number of defendants in 1870 consisted of *Kunbees*, the name by which the cultivator is known in Berar. Of the remainder, 3 *per cent.* were Europeans. The trading classes naturally mustered strong among the plaintiffs. But so also did the Kunbees; which is so far re-assuring; since it would not tell a pleasing tale of the condition of the agricultural classes if they were always defendants, and never took their turn as plaintiffs too. In West Berar, the total number of *Kunbee* plaintiffs during the year was 1,674, or 15 *per cent.* of the whole body of suitors.

Detention of witnesses.

63. The average detention of witnesses in 1870 was 1·08 days, against 1·04 of the previous year.

Appeals.

64. There were 438 appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners—a decrease of 13·4 *per cent.*, as compared with the previous year. Of these, all but 7 were disposed of within the year; at an average duration of 26 days from date when appeal was lodged to that of decision. In 56 *per cent.* of the cases, the original order was not interfered with; in 28 *per cent.*, it was modified or reversed; and in 16 *per cent.*, remanded for further enquiry.

Owing to the distance—at least a five days' journey—between Berar and Hyderabad, the Commissioners have been authorized by an executive order of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to hear and determine special appeals (when allowed by Law) against the decisions of all officers below the grades of Deputy Commissioners, and their Assistants having cognizance in suits up to rupees 5,000 (£ 500) in value.

The number of such special appeals in 1870 was very small; being only 20 in number; exclusive of 22 applications of this

nature which were rejected as inadmissible. Of the 20 cases decided on their merits, the orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in five, and reversed in nine; while in two cases further inquiry was directed; and four cases remained pending at the close of the year.

From the original decisions of the Deputy Commissioners themselves, and of their Assistants having jurisdiction in suits up to rupees 5,000 (£ 500) in value, 122 appeals were made to the Commissioners' Courts. Of these, 120 were disposed of, and 12 left pending at the close of the year; the average duration of hearing being 35½ days. In 17 *per cent.* of the cases, the appeals were wholly, and in 12 *per cent.* partially, successful. The percentage of reversals and modifications taken together is equal to 26 *per cent.*; and is higher than it ought to be. With the tendency to strain after low averages in the duration of trials, the necessity of carefully watching the number and results of the appeals made becomes imperative.

65. In the Sadr Court of the Resident, 3 special appeals, and 46 applications for revision of the proceedings of the Lower Courts* were made in 1870; against 12 of the former, and 33 of the latter in 1869. Of the above cases, aggregating, in all, 58, including a few pending at the close of 1869, 1·72 *per cent.* were successful in whole or part, and 88·2 *per cent.* unsuccessful; while one case stood over at the end of the year.

General Results.

66. In criticising the results noted in the foregoing paragraphs, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Judicial Officers of the province are heavily weighted with other, and equally, if not indeed more, important work. The tendency to give increased regularity to the procedure of our Courts doubtless tells very directly on the welfare of the people, and is on every ground to be desired. But then the strain upon the Magistrates—who after all are essentially revenue and executive officers, and not Judges—which a rapidly developing judicial system has created is becoming every year more and more appreciable.

* Under the *Oudh exceptions*, subject to which the Civil Procedure Code has been made applicable to the Assigned Districts.

It may even be that any marked measure of improvement as regards the administration of justice will not prove attainable, as long as an administrative staff which could be fully utilized in executive business pure and simple is all that we have to look to for the discharge of the Judicial and Executive work of the province combined.

And yet it is plain that, at whatever cost to the efficiency of the provincial administration in executive matters, the tribunals of the Assigned Districts are discharging their functions well, and are resorted to perhaps only too freely by all classes of the people; while some little improvement seems taking place from year to year in the promptness with which suits are decided, as also in the quality of the decisions themselves, as deducible from the statistic of appeals. In the absence of any special Judicial Commissioner for the province, each Divisional Commissioner has occasion of course from time to time to review the results of his supervision of the Courts. And it is gratifying to find one so well qualified to judge as Mr. Lyall recording as follows his observations on this head at the close of the year now under review—

"I have examined, in all, the records of a good many civil cases during the past year; and have seldom found any serious mistakes of procedure. The Code seems well understood. But there can be no doubt that we owe some of this improvement to the pleaders, who are quick enough to discover errors of law; so that the Judges have now the benefit of hearing such points fairly argued. Upon the *quality* of the decisions, it is impossible to attempt an opinion; but whenever a Judge has seemed to me to go quite astray, it has always been through deserting common sense for some supposed principle, or formula, of law, such as *Market overt*, or *Caveat Emptor*. Issues are usually well taken out—I have seen them well defined by a Tahseeldar of no legal training whatever; but it is curious that Judges constantly omit to record their findings on each issue.—Section 186 of the Civil Procedure Code notwithstanding."

Registration.

67. The strength of the Registration Department of the province as it stood at the close of 1870, was as follows—

1 Registrar General: common, however, to the Central Provinces and Berar:
6 District Registrars:
21 Sub-Registrars.

The Registrar General, or, as he is termed under the new Act, Inspector General of Registration, was paid partly from the revenues of Berar, and partly from those of Nagpur; and of the 27 registering officers, all of whom were paid officers of the administration, the 21 Sub-registrars received, in lieu of special salary or allowance, a fee of 10 *per cent.* on the revenue realized on every document registered.

68. The improved organization which has recently been given to the Department, by severing it entirely from the adjacent province of Nagpur, and placing it under an Inspector General of its own, whose head-quarters are at Oomrawatee, belongs to the record of the present, not of the past, official year. Whatever advantages it is in the nature of Registration to confer upon the people of Berar will thus now be attainable in the fullest measure, instead of only partially, as heretofore.

69. The total number of documents of all kinds registered during the past year was 7,488, against 6,767 in the previous year—a general increase of 721. Of instruments subject under the Act to compulsory registration 4,156 were registered—an increase of 58·8 *per cent.* compared with the returns under this head for the previous year. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 19·7 *per cent.* in the number registered of documents the registration of which is by law left optional. The incidence of this decrease was upon two Districts only, namely, Woon and Buldana. It is ascribed to the fact of the people only now becoming alive to the discretion allowed by the law in this respect, with regard, that is to say, to a certain class of documents; while there is a general impression, it seems, that little advantage is gained by registering promissory notes and mortgage deeds of moveable property—naturally a numerous class of documents.

Financial results.

70. The total receipts of the Department during the year, inclusive of copying fees credited to Government, amounted to rupees 19,523-10-11 (£ 1,952, 7*s.*, 4*d.*), an increase of 18·5 *per cent.*, as compared with the previous year. There was a slight increase in the expenditure also; for it rose to rupees 14,175-1-5 (£ 1,417, 10*s.*, 2*d.*) in 1870-71, against rupees 13,819-4-8 (£ 1,381, 18*s.*, 7*d.*) in 1869-70. The balance at the credit of Government when the year's accounts were closed was rupees

5,348-9-6 (£ 534, 17*s.*, 2*d.*) ; or deducting from this sum the unexpunged portion of the deficit caused by the heavy expenses attending the first institution of the department in Berar, the net financial profits accruing from registration operations at the end of the year under report was rupees 4,270-12-1 (£427, 1*s.*, 6*d.*) —a tolerably satisfactory result when it is considered that the department itself was not introduced into the Assigned Districts until June 1868.

SECTION V.—PRISONS.

Accommodation.

71. Improvements and additions were made during the year to the existing jails of the province; but no new works of this nature were undertaken; and the whole available prison accommodation of Berar therefore still consists of two central buildings—constructed on the most approved modern plan—at Oomrawatee and Akolah; and four lock-ups, namely, at Yeotmahal, Ellichpur, Buldana, and Basim. The jails at Oomrawatee and Akolah are designed for 500 inmates each. The four lock-ups contain room for, in all, 160; and there is no doubt that increased prison accommodation forms one of the wants of the province. No separate place of detention exists either for civil prisoners, or for those under trial; although every effort is made to keep both these classes as much as possible apart from persons undergoing sentences passed by a criminal court. There are ample means, however, for effecting the segregation of male and female prisoners.

Jail Population.

72. The total jail population in 1870 was 3,425, an increase of 1·4 *per cent.* compared with the previous year; and the daily average number of prisoners increased from 1,029·82 to 1,035·71. The figures just given include under-trial prisoners and debtors; but, eliminating persons of both those classes, the jail population proper numbered 2,791: of whom 28 were released on appeal; 10 on payment of fine; 4 on account of extreme sickness; 1,748 on expiry of sentence; 37 died; 1 escaped and was not re-captured; and 2 were executed, leaving the remainder in confinement.

The daily average number of civil prisoners during the year was of males 11·13, and of females ·1; and of under-trial prisoners 28·25 males, against 2·35 females.

Relatively to the population of the province, crime was most rife among Muhammadans; and least prevalent among those grouped as "other castes," that is, not Hindoos.

The latter statistic is perhaps explainable by the fact that under the heading "other castes" are chiefly included certain aboriginal tribes, who either do not commit much crime, or whose crimes escape notice owing to the remoteness of their habitations.

The number of prisoners who had undergone incarceration on a previous sentence, once or oftener, was equal to a percentage of 20·63 on the whole. And in 4·6 *per cent.* of such re-convictions, the offence committed was of a similar nature as that which had led to the former conviction.

Health.

73. Each jail and lock-up in the province was inspected at least once during the year by the Superintendent of Jails. The only unsanitary condition discoverable was a little overcrowding at Oomrawatee, and in the Basim lock-up. This evil is now being corrected in the case of the Oomrawatee jail by the transference of 50 long term convicts to Akolah.

The mortality among the inmates of the jails, including prisoners of every description, and calculated on the daily average strength, was 3·8 *per cent.* In 1869 it was 1·9 *per cent.*; and in 1868 3·9 *per cent.* No deaths from cholera or other epidemic disease occurred during the year. There were a few cases of scurvy, however, both in the Oomrawatee and Akolah jails. The first admission to the jail hospital from this cause happened in the month of July; and the opinion seems warranted that when this disease shows itself among prisoners it does so in that, or the two following months, and, as a rule, not afterwards: in other words, that the season when its attacks are to be expected is that immediately succeeding the period when vegetables are comparatively difficult to procure. With ordinary precautions, however, there need be no difficulty in guarding against its appearance; except of course in the case of those who enter the jail with the scorbutic taint already developed.

Of the admissions into jail, 1,699 prisoners were in good health; 171 in indifferent; and 144 in bad health; while of 2,027 prisoners discharged, 1,713 were in good; 258 in indifferent; and 56 in bad health at the time of their leaving jail. The number of prisoners who gained in weight during the period of their incarceration was 1,119, against 762 who lost in weight. The Basim lock-up has only now been supplied with a weighing machine.

Of the deaths which occurred, 10 were due to fevers; 7 to dysentery; 2 to diarrhœa; 5 to debility; 8 to scurvy; and 5 to phrenitis, pneumonia, &c.

Conduct, and Discipline.

74. No emeutes occurred during the year; for a futile attempt to escape which was made by 6 prisoners in the Oomrawatee, and by 1 in the Akolah, jail can hardly so be called. The total number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline was 6·5 *per cent.* of the under-sentence prisoners, against 13·9 *per cent.* in 1869. In all, 184 convicts were punished. Of these, 156, or 84·7 *per cent.*, were flogged; 8 were placed in solitary cells; 1 was punished by loss of his good conduct mark; and 19 visited with other punishments.

The maximum number of stripes inflicted in any one case was 30.

Convict Warders.

75. The system of employing selected prisoners to assist in watch and ward is in force in the two central jails; but not in the lock-ups, where none but very short-term prisoners, or those merely under trial, are detained. The proportion of convicts thus utilized in the Akolah jail was 3·8 *per cent.* on the daily average strength, and in the Oomrawatee jail 6·9 *per cent.*

Good conduct marks are awarded to prisoners under rules which are carefully worked, with a view to the prevention of the abuses so apt to spring up under this system, for example, the tendency for these marks to be procured as a matter of fact through the good offices or favour of the native subordinates of the jails.

Escapes from Jail.

76. Only one prisoner effected his escape from jail during the year. He has not yet been re-captured. Of the 12 convicts who escaped in 1869, two were apprehended again in 1870.

Juvenile Prisoners.

77. The number of convicted juvenile offenders—that is, prisoners under the age of 16—was 45 boys and 1 girl.

All convicts of this class whose sentence was for a longer term than three months were sent to the Akolah jail, where separate accommodation was provided for them; and where they were made to attend school for four hours daily, and to work at a trade during another portion of the day.

Female Prisoners.

78. The daily average number of female prisoners was 74·31: an increase of 4·31 as compared with 1869.

Education.

79. Of the prisoners admitted during the year, 1,759 males, and 200 females—equal to 66·9 *per cent.* of the whole, not reckoning, of course, under-trial prisoners—could neither read nor write; 32 males and 1 female were able to read or write a little; and 17 males and 5 females to read and write well. The average number, exclusive of juveniles, who were under tuition during the year was 132·64.

Manufactures.

80. The following Statement exhibits the earnings of prisoners, whether cash, or as mere items of account—

	Rs.	A.	P.		£.	s.	d.
Cash profits made in the manufactory	11,121	15	0	=	1,112	3	10
Value of articles manufactured for prison use	2,283	12	0	=	228	7	6
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings, &c.	31,698	7	0	=	3,169	16	10
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens	944	10	0	=	94	9	3
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties...	5,388	10	0	=	538	17	3
Total	51,437	6	0	=	5,143	14	8

81. The tendency to convert jails into manufactories, and forget that they are essentially places of punishment is guarded against as much as possible in Berar. The number of prisoners employed in intramural manufactures in 1870 was 195·54 *per cent.* of the total strength, against 267·52 *per cent.* in 1869. And yet there was an increase of 20·4 *per cent.* in the earnings under this head in the former as compared with the latter year. The comparative value of intra-mural and extra-mural labour as a punitive agency deterring men from criminal courses depends on so many circumstances, and is altogether so broad a question, that it cannot very easily be determined one way or the other. But the great object kept in view in the Assigned Districts I trust is that prisoners, in whatever manner they may be employed, shall be made to feel that the sentence of rigorous imprisonment which has been passed upon them really means what the phrase itself expresses.

Expenditure.

82. The total expenditure on jails amounted to rupees 73,679-13-0 (£ 7,367, 19*s.*, 7*d.*) in 1870, against rupees 89,920-7-11 (£ 8,992, 1*s.*,) in 1869. The following table shows the principal statistics under this head—

	Total cost for 1869.			Cost per prisoner.			Total cost for 1870.			Cost per prisoner.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	36,340	3	1	35	14	9	36,085	15	8	35	4	9
Fixed Establishments..	12,997	10	7	12	13	5	12,834	11	2	12	6	8
Jail Guards .	7,071	4	0	6	15	11	7,407	8	6	7	2	8
Contingent Guards ..	6,136	0	0	6	1	2	5,253	3	11	5	1	4
Hospital charges ...	1,207	12	8	1	3	2	1,388	10	7	1	5	6
Clothing	4,809	12	2	4	12	1	3,305	5	11	3	3	2
Contingencies ..	3,392	0	9	3	5	7	4,153	12	9	4	0	3
Total	71,954	11	3	71	2	1	70,429	4	6	68	8	4
Add building expenses.	17,965	12	8	17	12	2	5,757	2	0	5	9	1
Grand Total .	89,920	7	11	88	14	3	76,186	6	6	74	1	5

A decrease of 18 *per cent.* has thus been effected in the total expenditure under the head of jails in 1870, as compared with 1869, which is equal to a decrease of rupees 14-12-10 (£ 1, 9*s.*, 7*d.*) in the average cost per convicted prisoner. Or if we deduct the outlay on jail buildings during the two years, and compare the remaining items of expenditure only, then a decrease of 3·5 *per cent.* for every prisoner will be apparent in the figures of the year under report. It is in the items of rations, fixed establishment, contingent guard, clothing and building expenses that the saving has chiefly occurred. To some extent this is rather fallacious, since the establishment of the Oomrawatee jail is not considered up to its requirements. Nevertheless, it may be hoped that the current has at last set in towards economical management in the prisons of the Assigned Districts. Deducting from the gross expenditure on account of prisoners, the sums earned by them, whether in cash, or merely *pro formâ*, it then appears that each prisoner cost the provincial revenues a sum of rupees 29-12-8 (£ 2, 19*s.*, 7*d.*)

during the year. This average shows a decided improvement; and any further reduction which may be found practicable will be effected, it is hoped, by means of increased economy in the matter of prison regime, rather than by an elaboration of the jail manufactory department.

83. The dietary of the prisoners was slightly modified during the year by the substitution of certain spices in lieu of parched gram. And the daily allowance of salt was raised from 100 to 139 grains per man.

84. Berar does not as yet possess anything in the shape of a reformatory, or school of Industry. The chief direct efforts at convict reformation which are made concern only the juvenile offenders, to whom reference has been made above. And even these measures are not said to bear much fruit. On the whole it may be said that the general results of the year's administration under the heading of prisons are satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—FINANCE.

Receipts.

85. The financial results of the year 1870-71, as reported by the Deputy Accountant General, have proved even more satisfactory than was anticipated at the time the Budget was framed; for while the Estimate* as accepted by the Government of India was set down at somewhat over 68½ lakhs (£685,000), the income realized is more than 75¾ lakhs (£757,500), or an advance of 7¼ lakhs (£72,500) over the estimate.

* Civil, Military, and Public Works.

The elasticity of the several revenue heads is all the more apparent from the circumstance that, although the expected receipts under salt were diminished from rupees 7,84,000 (£78,400) to rupees 3,15,750 (£31,575) by the Financial Department, and notwithstanding that the latter amount was short realized by some 10,000 rupees (£1,000), yet the increase from other sources has been so great, as to constitute more than a set off for the decrease under the head referred to.

Charges.

86. The charges† of the year amounted to rupees 70,45,112 (£704,511, 4s.), against a sanctioned estimate of rupees 67,49,026 (£674,902, 12s.), and are in excess of estimate by rupees 2,96,000 (£29,600). This excess was occa-

† Civil, Military, and Public Works.

NOTE.—No attempt has been made to effect a reconcilement between the figures given in this and the Fiscal Section of the Report, as the figures in the latter Section are taken from the Divisional Reports of the two Commissioners, whereas those in the Finance Section are furnished by the Deputy Accountant General, and include adjustments and transfers made by him, which do not find a place in the unclassified accounts rendered by District Officers.

sioned principally by increased charges in the Military department, and in a secondary degree by expenses under head State Railways.

Receipts including Local Funds.

87. Including local funds, the actual receipts are as follows:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Civil, Military, and Public Works Department	75,87,645	=	758,764	10	0
Local Fund Receipts, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds ...	17,71,233	=	177,123	6	0
Aggregate Receipts...	93,58,878	=	935,887	16	0

Charges including Local Funds.

88. And the actual charges—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments	70,45,112	=	704,511	4	0
Local Fund charges, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	16,06,468	=	160,646	16	0
Aggregate Charges...	86,51,580	=	865,158	0	0

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements in the several departments, for the two years 1869-70 and 1870-71 on the same accounts, an arrangement which it is believed will serve a useful purpose for reference—

Years.	Civil Receipts.	Civil Disbursements.	Military Department Receipts.	Military Department Disbursements.	Public Works Department Receipts.	Public Works Department Disbursements.	State Railway Receipts.	State Railway Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71...	75,64,007	26,44,793	10,645	32,73,702	2,795	6,35,563	10,198	4,91,054
1869-70...	69,50,107	27,42,952	70,440	30,84,957	1,477	5,38,803	66	3,87,453
Increase	6,13,900	.....	.....	1,88,745	1,318	96,760	10,132	1,03,601
	£ 61,390	.....	.....	£ 18,875	£ 132	£ 9,676	£1,013	£ 10,360
Decrease	.....	98,159	59,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	£ 9,816	£5,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The figures for 1870-71 may be briefly shown as under, excluding local funds—

	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Civil	75,64,007 =	756,400	14	0	26,44,793 =	264,479	6	0
Military	10,645 =	1,064	10	0	32,73,702 =	327,370	4	0
P. W. Department ...	2,795 =	279	10	0	6,35,563 =	63,556	6	0
State Railways ..	10,198 =	1,019	16	0	4,91,054 =	49,105	8	0
Total Receipts ...	75,87,645 =	758,764	10	0	70,45,112 =	704,511	4	0
Total Disbursements...	70,45,112 =	704,511	4	0				
Surplus...	5,42,533 =	54,253	6	0				

These results show a *bonâ fide* surplus of income over expenditure of rupees 5,42,533 (£54,253, 6s.).

89. Under civil receipts the actual increase on the previous year's accounts amounts to rupees 6,13,900 (£61,390), divided as under—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
1. Land Revenue	2,32,716	=	23,271	12	0
2. Forest...	31,848	=	3,184	16	0
3. Abkaree	2,76,359	=	27,635	18	0
4. Stamps	26,088	=	2,608	16	0
5. Law and Justice	55,912	=	5,591	4	0
6. Police	296	=	29	12	0
7. Interest	157	=	15	14	0
8. Miscellaneous...	67,923	=	6,792	6	0
Gross increase ..	6,91,299	=	69,129	18	0

Deduct decrease as under—

	Rs.	Rs.		£	s.	d.
1. Salt	... 71,694					
2. Education ...	... 5,705					
		77,399	=	7,739	18	0
Net increase ...		6,13,900	=	61,390	0	0

90. Taking item 1 of para. 2, land revenue, the actuals as compared with the previous year are as under—

Years.	Ordinary Revenue fixed and fluctuating.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£.	s. d.
1870-71	47,06,062	1,07,887	48,13,949	481,394	18 0
1869-70	44,74,469	1,06,764	45,81,233	458,123	6 0
Increase	2,31,593	1,123	2,32,716	23,271	12 0

This shows an increase of a trifle over 5 *per cent.* on the receipts of 1869-70. The actuals of land revenue contrasted with the estimates are as under—

	Rupees.		£.	s. d.
Estimate, 1870-71...	47,02,000	=	470,200	0 0
Actuals	48,13,949	=	481,394	18 0
Increase over Estimate...	1,11,949	=	11,194	18 0

or 2¼ *per cent.* The increase is due to the extended area under cultivation, and other causes which have been explained in a previous chapter.

91. The next item requiring notice is Abkaree, which shows a very remarkable increase, both over the actuals of the previous, and the estimate of the past year—

	Actuals, 1869-70	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Excise on spirits and drugs ...	9,54,392	11,34,778	9,00,000	2,34,778	...
2. Sale proceeds of opium	1,27,441	2,27,188	97,500	1,29,688	...
3. Fines, &c... ..	8,395	4,623	2,500	2,123	...
Total ..	10,90,228	13,66,589	10,00,000	3,66,589	...
	£ 109,023	£ 136,659	£ 100,000	£ 36,659	...

These figures show that the contracts have realized enhanced prices, and the duty levied on the export of opium has contributed to the general result. The increase over the actuals of 1869-70 of rupees 99,747 (£9,974, 14*s.*), or a trifle over 78¼ *per cent.* under opium is very marked.

Stamps.

92. The net increase over the previous year amounts to rupees 26,088 (£2,608, 16*s.*), and over estimate rupees 10,780 (£1,078.) The chief source of income is from sale of impressed paper, sub-head judicial stamps. The details are as follows—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Sale of impressed paper..	3,77,630	4,70,652	4,48,755	21,897	..
2. Sale of adhesive stamps.	81,060	14,398	20,050	...	5,652
3. Duty on impressing documents ..	305	683	220	463	..
4. Fines and penalties ...	75	.	5,300	..	5,300
5. Miscellaneous... ..	622	47	675	...	628
Total	4,59,692	4,85,780	4,75,000	22,360	11,580
	£45,969	£48,578	£47,500	£2,236	£1,158

While the sale of impressed paper, item No. 1, shows a considerable increase over the amount realized in 1869-70, the sale of adhesive stamps, item No. 2, is much below, and even falls below the estimate. The other minor heads, 3 to 5, call for no remark.

Law and Justice.

93. Under this head is now shown for the first time, "sale of court fee stamps," which gave rupees 57,020 (£5,702), and court fees realized in cash rupees 15,820 (£1,582). On the whole the receipts are

in excess, both of the actuals of 1869-70, and the estimate for 1870-71, as will be seen from the following table—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Total Law and Justice	1,34,217	1,90,129	1,03,200	86,929	..
	£13,422	£19,013	£10,320	£8,693	...

Police.

94. The receipts under this head consist almost solely of the sums received as contribution from municipalities, which amounted to rupees 61,386 (£6,138, 12*s.*), against rupees 62,246 (£6,224, 12*s.*) in the previous year. Other items, however, more than balance the difference, showing a net increase over actuals of the previous year of rupees 296 (£29, 12*s.*), and a decrease of rupees 1,900 (£190) as compared with estimate. The following are the figures—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Total Police	62,804	63,100	65,000	...	1,900
	£6,280	£6,310	£6,500	...	£190

Interest.

95. Under this head there is shown a trifling increase of rupees 157 (£15, 14*s.*) over actuals, and rupees 840 (£84) more than estimate; which calls for no remark.

Miscellaneous.

96. This head shows an increase of rupees 67,923 (£6,792, 6*s.*) over previous year, and over estimate of rupees 1,36,268 (£13,626, 16*s.*). The

items composing the sum of rupees 67,923 (£ 6,792, 6*s.*) are as under—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Gain by exchange	31,205	=	3,120	10	0
Premium on bills	31,859	=	3,185	18	0
Premium and second commission on money orders	658	=	65	16	0
Lapsed money orders	993	=	99	6	0
Unclaimed deposits	28,165	=	2,816	10	0
	92,880	=	9,288	0	0
Deduct miscellaneous receipts being less than previous year by	24,957	=	2,495	14	0
Total ..	67,923	=	6,792	6	0

Salt.

97. This head, which is liable to sudden fluctuation, shows a falling off of rupees 71,694 (£ 7,169, 8*s.*), as compared with the actuals of the previous year, or of rupees 10,747 (£ 1,074, 14*s.*) as compared with the estimate of the year. The following figures show the general results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Customs duty on salt	3,70,197	2,98,045	3,08,750	..	10,705
2. Excise duty on salt ...	6,500	6,500	7,000	...	500
3. Fees, &c.	..	458	.	458	..
Total	3,76,697	3,05,003	3,15,750	458	11,205
	£ 37,670	£ 30,500	£ 31,575	£ 46	£ 1,121

Education.

98. Here again there is noted a decrease of rupees 5,705 (£ 570, 10*s.*) compared with the actuals of the previous year. This is more apparent than real, however, as 1869-70 received credit for a sum of rupees 6,150-11-1 (£ 615, 1*s.*, 4*d.*) on account of topographical survey charges, no such item having appeared in the accounts of 1870-71.

There is, in the item of school fees &c., a *bonâ fide* decrease compared with the previous year, *viz.*, realized in—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
1869-70.	11,747	=	1,174	14	0
1870-71.	9,389	=	938	18	0
Decrease...	2,358	=	235	16	0

and below estimate the sum is rupees 1,611 (£161, 2s.) There is also a decrease in the sale of books of rupees 1,099 (£109, 18s.) as compared with the estimate; but on the other hand there is an excess over the actuals of 1869-70 by rupees 2,958 (£295, 16s.)

DISBURSEMENTS—CIVIL.

Refunds and Drawbacks.

99. These show a small decrease over the actuals of 1869-70, *viz.*—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1869-70	17,224	=	1,722	8	0
Do., 1870-71	15,985	=	1,598	10	0
Decrease ...	1,239	=	123	18	0

Land Revenue.

100. Under this head will be found also the charges connected with the revenue survey, which forms a large proportion of the whole. The general results give an increase in expenditure of rupees 11,766 (£1,176, 12s.) over the previous year, but notwithstanding this is less than the estimate by rupees 27,935 (£2,793, 10s.) The following detailed statement shows the figures contrasted with those of the previous year—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
1. Deputy Commissioners, &c., including Establishment, Travelling, Contingencies, &c. ...	Rupees. 4,67,322	Rupees. 4,64,784	Rupees. 4,73,416	Rupees. ...	Rupees. 8,632
2. Revenue Survey .	2,40,285	2,51,889	2,73,892	..	22,003
Enam Commissioner .	..	2,700	...	2,700	...
Total	7,07,607	7,19,373	7,47,308	2,700	30,635
	£ 70,761	£ 71,937	£ 74,731	£ 270	£ 3,064

Forest.

101. Taking the total charges, there is a small increase of rupees 701 (£ 70, 2*s.*) over the previous year, but a decrease over estimate of rupees 28,527 (£ 2,852, 14*s.*)

The following statement gives the general results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies ...	58,812	56,058	37,000	19,058	.....
2. Conservancy and working	22,460	25,915	73,500	.....	47,585
Total	81,272	81,973	1,10,500	19,058	47,585
	£ 8,127	£ 8,197	£ 11,050	£ 1,906	£ 4,759

Salt.

102. The charges, while below the actuals of the previous year, are in excess of the estimate for the year, which is explained by the fact of a revised establishment having been sanctioned after the Budget estimate was prepared. The following are the figures—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	1,30,202	92,359	69,640	22,719	.. ...
	£ 13,020	£ 9,236	£ 6,964	£ 2,272	.. ..

Stamps.

103. The disbursements for 1870-71 are much below the figures of 1869-70; but the cause of this is the large sum of rupees 87,742 (£ 8,774, 4*s.*) adjusted in 1869-70, on account of cost of stamps and departmental expenses, extending over the years 1861-62 to 1869-70.

If this sum, therefore, be deducted from the total of that year, the result will be to show an increase in 1870-71, as follows—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Total in 1869-70	1,08,480	=	10,848	0	0
Less...	87,742	=	8,774	4	0
Leaves	20,738	=	2,073	16	0
Against in 1870-71	31,193	=	3,119	6	0
Increase...	10,455	=	1,045	10	0

This increase of rupees 10,455 (£1,045, 10s.) may be briefly explained thus :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Postage for the conveyance of stamp paper from Hyderabad to the District officers in Berar	6,685	=	668	10	0
Value of stamps supplied for the year 1870-71	2,756	=	275	12	0
Charges for the Hyderabad Stamp Office...	1,339	=	133	18	0
	10,780	=	1,078	0	0
Deduct decrease for charges on the sale of stamps, &c., as compared with the previous year	325	=	32	10	0
Total ..	10,455	=	1,045	10	0

The general results are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Superintendence..	89,090	12,055	15,860	.....	3,805
2. Charges for the sale of stamps ..	19,390	19,138	18,100	1,038	.....
Total	1,08,480	31,193	33,960	1,038	3,805
	£ 10,848	£ 3,119	£ 3,396	£ 104	£ 381

Administration and Public Departments.

104. The actuals of the year 1870-71 are less than the previous year by rupees 11,135 (£1,113, 10*s.*), but the original Budget estimate has been exceeded by rupees 5,050 (£ 505). This, however, can be accounted for in the item of rupees 5,120 (£ 512) for purchase of tents on account of the Hyderabad Residency sanctioned by the Government of India in their Order No. 256-G., dated 9th February 1871, as an authorized excess over Budget provision; so that in reality the Budget has not been exceeded. The details are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Resident's Civil Treasury	44,571	57,901	49,572	8,329	...
2. Military Secretary .	31,935	30,358	30,264	94	...
3. Commissioners . ..	1,15,798	99,668	1,01,288	...	1,620
4. Account Office .	43,070	36,926	38,390	...	1,464
5. District Savings Bank		33	...	33	...
6. Money Order Department	2,749	2,102	2,424	...	322
Total .	2,38,123	2,26,988	2,21,938	8,456	3,406
	£ 23,812	£ 22,699	£ 22,194	£ 846	£ 341

		Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
If to the grant under this head . .	...	2,21,938	=	22,193	16	0
be added the Tent grant of ...	...	5,120	=	512	0	0
together ...	...	2,27,058	=	22,705	16	0
against expenditure of ...	...	2,26,988	=	22,698	16	0
Showing a small saving of ...	...	70	=	7	0	0

Minor Departments.

105. These include the following heads—

1. Topographical Survey.
2. Experimental cultivation of Mulberry trees.
3. Meteorological Department.
4. Cotton Department.

The charges on account of the first 3 items are nominal. Under Topographical survey, although there is a grant of rupees 16,000 (£ 1,600), nothing was spent, as the survey ceased in 1869 to work in Berar; the sum of rupees 788 (£ 78, 16*s.*) charged for contingencies is on account of an arrear adjustment. The Cotton department charges amount to rupees 58,407 (£5,840, 14*s.*), against a grant of rupees 54,874 (£5,487, 8*s.*). The increase is accounted for by a charge for official postage not estimated for. The figures of this section are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Topographical Survey...	...	788	16,000	...	15,212
2. Experimental cultivation of Mulberry trees.	...	951	2,100	...	1,149
3. Meteorological Department	436	363	460	...	97
4. Cotton Department ...	35,286	58,407	54,874	3,533	...
Total ...	35,722	60,509	73,434	3,533	16,458
	£ 3,572	£ 6,051	£ 7,343	£ 353	£ 1,646

Law and Justice.

106. The estimate exceeds the actuals by rupees 19,506 (£1,950, 12*s.*), while the latter exceed the charges of 1869-70 by rupees 8,586 (£858, 12*s.*). The excess under item 1, "Civil and Sessions Courts," is owing to the charge on account of judicial processes which was formerly debited to talabana fund; but as now the fees for processes are credited to law and justice, the charges connected therewith are accordingly debited to the same head. The Court Fees Act having been extended to Berar, the third item of charge, *viz.*, "Discount on Court Fee Stamps" has become necessary. Under "district jail manufactures," there is an excess over grant of rupees 3,699 (£369, 18*s.*). On the whole

there is a saving as compared with the grant. The figures of this service head show the following results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Civil and Sessions Courts.	6,020	17,874	13,620	4,254	...
2. Small Cause Courts ...	47,671	51,074	59,314	...	8,240
3. Discount on Court Fee Stamps	...	2,187	...	2,187	...
4. Jails, Inspection, and General Superintendence.	2,684	3,223	7,144	...	3,921
5. District Jail Establishment	14,818	15,090	18,856	...	3,766
6. Do. Supplies ..	57,658	38,705	48,850	...	10,141
7. Do. Manufactures ...	12,605	21,699	18,000	3,699	...
8. Registration Department.	13,852	14,038	17,616	...	3,578
Total...	1,55,308	1,63,894	1,83,400	10,140	29,646
	£ 15,531	£ 16,389	£ 18,340	£ 1,014	£ 2,965

Under item 6, "District Jail Supplies," the sum of rupees 57,658 (£5,765, 16*s.*) charged in 1869-70, contains an adjustment of rupees 9,147 (£ 914, 14*s.*) on account of charges connected with convicts at Port Blair: no similar charge is included in the item of rupees 38,709 (£ 3,870, 18*s.*) in 1870-71, consequently the decrease of rupees 18,949 (£ 1,894, 18*s.*) over previous year is not all real. Had a similar charge appeared in the accounts of 1870-71, there would have been no saving under this head as compared with the Budget estimate.

Police.

107. The total charges on all accounts fall below the grant by rupees 11,114 (£1,111, 8*s.*), and also below the actuals of the previous year by rupees 11,382 (£ 1,138, 4*s.*). The charges for official postage are heavy, aggregating rupees 11,393 (£1,139, 6*s.*), against a grant of rupees 6,850 (£ 685); and on account of compensation for dearness of grain

there is an excess of rupees 3,809 (£ 380, 18*s.*). The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Provincial Superintending Officers..	42,751	24,238	29,704	...	5,466
2. Executive Force...	1,39,499	4,46,630	4,52,278	...	5,648
3. Frontier Chowkeedaree . .	10,724	10,724	10,724	...	..
Total...	4,92,971	4,81,592	4,92,706	.	11,114
	£ 49,297	£ 18,159	£ 19,271	...	£ 1,111

The large saving in item No. 1 between the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 of rupees 18,513 (£ 1,851, 6*s.*) is explained by an item of official postage aggregating rupees 20,746 (£ 2,074, 12*s.*) which was adjusted in 1869-70, and included three years' charges.

Education, Science, and Art.

108. Here accrued a saving of rupees 35,570 (£ 3,557) on the whole estimate, and of rupees 22,579 (£ 2,257, 18*s.*) as compared with 1869-70. In regard to the heads "Government schools of the higher class" and "Government schools of the lower class," it may be remarked that no distinction was made in 1869-70 between these two heads, the charges all appearing under one head, *viz.*, "Government schools."

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
The actuals in 1869-70 on this account were	1,64,068	=	16,406	16	0
In 1870-71, taking both classes of schools together ...	1,66,041	=	16,604	2	0
Showing increase of ...	1,973	=	197	6	0

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
But the grant in 1870-71 for both classes was ...	1,80,644	=	18,064	8	0
On which there is a saving of	14,603	=	1,460	6	0

The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Superintendence and Inspection	80,321	52,420	65,600	.....	13,180
2. Government schools, higher class	1,64,068	18,812	19,128	.....	316
3. Government schools, lower class		1,47,229	1,61,516	.....	14,287
4. Grants-in-aid	.....	900	5,646	.....	4,746
5. Scholarships, prizes, &c ...	5,305	5,780	8,780	.....	3,000
6. Book Depôt	12,565	14,539	14,580	.....	41
Total	2,62,259	2,39,680	2,75,250	.....	35,570
	£ 26,226	£ 23,968	£ 27,525	.....	£ 3,557

Ecclesiastical.

109. Under this head, there occurred a saving over estimate of rupees 3,417 (£ 341, 14*s.*), of which rupees 2,133 (£ 213, 6*s.*) is under Miscellaneous; and under Chaplain rupees 955 (£ 95, 10*s.*). The other items call for no remark. The figures are as follows—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Ecclesiastical	11,435	10,633	14,050	.....	3,417
	£ 1,144	£ 1,063	£ 1,405	.....	£ 342

Medical Services.

110. The total estimate has been exceeded by rupees 2,396 (£ 239, 12*s.*). It should be explained that certain arrear allowances to civil surgeons, subsequently disallowed by the Government of India, have

been included in the charges, which more than accounts for the small excess over estimate. The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.
1. Medical Establishment	39,742	70,388	52,390	17,998	.....
2. Vaccine Establishment	10,405	8,779	13,514	.....	4,735
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	16,561	138	2,824	.....	2,686
4. Grants for medical purposes ...	32	5,493	9,912	. ....	4,419
5. Sanitary Commissioner	7,415	14,173	13,480	693	.....
6. Colleges and Schools	114	1,495	5,950	. ....	4,455
Total ...	74 269	1,00,466	98,070	18,691	16,295
	£ 7,127	£ 10,047	£ 9,807	£ 1,869	£ 1,629

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
In item No. 3, Hospitals and Dispensaries, the actuals of 1869-70 are . .	16,561	=	1,656	2	0
And in 1870-71 they are only.	138	=	13	16	0
The difference...	16,123	=	1,642	6	0

is explained by the fact of an adjustment on account of the value of Europe medicines supplied to civil stations of rupees 13,638 (£ 1,363, 16s.); while in the year under review the charge is nominal, as shown above. With regard to item 4 "Grants for medical purposes," the great excess in 1870-71 over the previous year is explained by the circumstance that the proportional cost of charitable dispensaries was debited to this head instead of to "Government Hospitals and Dispensaries," as in the previous year, according to the classification then existing. It may also be noticed that the number of charitable dispensaries was increased in 1870-71. With reference to item 5, "Sanitary Commissioner," the great difference between the two years is owing to the department not having been fully organized in 1869-70: the increases are chiefly under clerks and servants, travelling allowance, official postage and office expenses. The same remarks apply generally to item 6, "Colleges and Schools,"

for although the estimate has not been exceeded, there is a great difference between the two years. The large savings over estimate occur under moonshee allowance, pupils' allowance, contingencies, and addition to library.

Stationery and Printing.

111. The estimate has been exceeded by rupees 5,572 (£ 557, 4*s*.). This is explained by the following items—

	Rs.		£.	*s*.	*d*.
Stationery for Revenue Survey . . .	3,427	=	342	14	0
Printing materials and stock for the Residency Press	2,391	=	239	2	0
Total	5,818	=	581	16	0

which more than accounts for the excess. The printing materials for the Residency Press were, however, specially sanctioned; while for stationery under Revenue Survey no provision under this head had been made. It is difficult to estimate charges of this kind accurately, as supplies of stationery may run short in an office, necessitating supplemental indents. The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.
1. Stationery	16,319	10,749	8,500	2,249	...
2. Printing	18,502	25,273	21,950	3,323	...
Total..	34,821	36,022	30,450	5,572	...
	£ 3,482	£ 3,602	£ 3,045	£ 557	...

Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

112. The totals under this head are below the estimate by rupees 14,881 (£ 1,488, 2*s*.). The largest payments were on account of political pensions, aggregating rupees 1,49,722 (£ 14,972, 4*s*.),

of which rupees 1,08,108 (£ 10,810, 16*s.*) has been adjusted by credit to the Government of India on account of Mahratta Choute. The figures give the following results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Territorial and Political Pensions .	1,50,856	1,49,722	1,59,202	...	9,480
2. Enamdars	...	10,706	...	10,706	...
3. Pensions in lieu of resumed lands .	...	557	...	557	...
4. Compensation	...	7,382	...	7,382	...
5. Charitable allowances ...	18,246	7,602	31,648	...	24,046
Total...	1,69,102	1,75,969	1,90,850	18,645	33,526
	£ 16,910	£ 17,597	£ 19,085	£ 1,865	£ 3,353

Under the revised classification items 2, 3, and 4 were provided for under No. 5, charitable allowances; and item 4, compensation, includes a sum of rupees 4,703 (£ 470, 6*s.*), being jaglia cess compensation to Melghât Rajahs, originally provided under Forest.

[Miscellaneous.

113. Taking the total grant, under this head, there is a saving over estimate of rupees 2,529 (£ 252, 18*s.*). The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. District Post Establishment ...	8,061	7,563	7,660	.....	97
2. Travelling allowance to Officers attending examination... ...	.....	105	500	.....	395
3. Charges for remittance of treasure	1,432	1,227	3,900	.....	2,673
4. Loss by difference of exchange and discount on supply bills ...	1,13,710	87,685	90,000	.....	2,315
5. Rewards for destruction of wild animals	9,788	6,240	9,000	.....	2,760
6. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	10,302	16,225	23,350	.....	7,125
7. Charges for the exploration of coal and minerals	.....	13,586	10,000	3,586	.....
8. Furlough pay of Officers in England...	47,563	67,960	58,710	9,250	.....
9. Charges on account of Exhibition at Akolah	27,899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	2,18,755	2,00,591	2,03,120	12,836	15,365
	£ 21,876	£ 20,059	£ 20,312	£ 1,284	£ 1,537

Of the above items, the most important is No. 4, namely, loss by difference of exchange and discount on supply bills. It shows a small decrease of rupees 2,315 (£231, 10s.) below estimate, and over previous year by rupees 26,025 (£2,602, 10s.). Item 7, charge for the exploration of coal and minerals, is a new charge now shown for the first time, the estimate for which was only rupees 10,000 (£1,000), while the charges amounted to rupees 13,586 (£1,358, 12s.). Nothing was paid during the year for rewards for proficiency in oriental languages. The charges on account of furlough pay to officers in England show an increase of rupees 20,397 (£2,039, 14s.) over the previous year, and over estimate of rupees 9,250 (£925), which is explained by stating that the payments cover arrear adjustments.

Superannuations and Retired Allowances.

114. There is here a small increase of rupees 2,446 (£244, 12s.) over the estimate, owing to fresh sanction of pensions and gratuities. The figures are as follows—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	4,995	6,688	4,856	1,832	.....
2. Compassionate Allowances.	216	216	264	.....	48
3. Gratuities	188	662	.....	662	.....
Total	5,399	7,566	5,120	2,494	48
	£540	£757	£512	£250	£5

115. The total civil receipts, as compared with expenditure, are as follows—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Receipts	75,64,007	=	756,400	14	0
Charges	26,44,793	=	264,479	6	0
Excess receipts over charges ...	49,19,214	=	491,921	8	0

Military.

Receipts.

116. The total receipts for 1869-70 amounted to Rs. 70,440 = £ 7,044 0 0
and in 1870-71 to . . ... 10,645 = 1,064 10 0

Difference... 59,795 = 5,979 10 0

The large excess in the previous year included items as under—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Unclaimed deposits	31,788	=	3,178	16	0
Re-adjustment of pension charges ...	30,936	=	3,093	12	0
Together...	62,724	=	6,272	8	0

Subtracting this sum from rupees 70,440 (£ 7,044), will show the real receipts of 1869-70 at rupees 7,716 (£ 771, 12*s.*), or less by rupees 2,929 (£ 292, 18*s.*) as compared with 1870-71, so that the decrease in the latter year is nominal.

Military Disbursements.

117. These are in excess of the estimate by rupees 2,64,002 (£ 26,400, 4*s.*). This is accounted for by increases under the following heads—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
1. Commissariat Establishment, Supplies, and Services	2,78,662	=	27,866	4	0
2. Stud and Remount Establishments ...	4,115	=	411	10	0
3. Miscellaneous Services, which includes furlough pay of Military and Medical Officers.	69,694	=	6,969	8	0
4. Military pensions including Pensionary payments made in England	9,543	=	954	6	0
Sundry other minor increases of petty amounts.	522	=	52	4	0
Total..	3,62,536	=	36,253	12	0

There are, however, decreases under the following heads, *viz.*—

	Rs.	Rs.	£. s. d.
1. Regimental pay, allowances, and charges	71,314		
2. Clothing	6,767		
3. Barrack	1,275		
4. Medical	15,052		
5. Ordnance	3,021		
6. Administrative Staff	500		
Sundry other minor items of decreases	605	98,534 =	9,853 8 0
		2,64,002 =	26,400 4 0

The real increase is chiefly attributable to the increase under item No. 1, Commissariat charges, occasioned by high prices of grain, and with regard to items 3 and 4 they include a large amount of arrear adjustments, including furlough pay, pensions, &c., which could not be foreseen. But for these unavoidable increases, the actuals would have been within the estimate. The actuals of the previous year amounted to rupees 30,84,957 (£ 308,495, 14*s.*), against rupees 32,73,702 (£ 327,370, 4*s.*) in 1870-71.

Public Works Receipts and Charges.

118. These aggregate rupees 2,795 (£279, 10*s.*), being an increase over estimate of rupees 795 (£ 79, 10*s.*). The charges amount to rupees 6,35,563 (£ 63,556, 6*s.*), against estimate of rupees 7,00,000 (£ 70,000), which shows a saving of rupees 64,437 (£ 6,443, 14*s.*). The actuals of 1869-70 amounted to rupees 5,38,803 (£ 53,880, 6*s.*).

State Railways.

119. The receipts and expenditure under this head for the past two years are contrasted in the following figures—

Years.	Receipts.		Charges.	
	Rs.	£. s. d.	Rs.	£. s. d.
1869-70	66 =	6 12 0	... 3,87,453 =	38,745 6 0
1870-71	10,198 =	1,019 16 0	... 4,91,054 =	49,105 8 0
Increase in 1870-71.	10,132 =	1,013 4 0	... 1,03,601 =	10,360 2 0

The largest items of expenditure are on account of—

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Ballast and permanent way	2,91,799 =	29,179	18	0
Construction of line	87,109 =	8,710	18	0
Establishments	40,747 =	4,074	14	0
Stations and buildings	37,420 =	3,742	0	0
Maintenance	13,613 =	1,361	6	0

Local Funds.

120. The receipts and expenditure on account of Local Funds show increases on both sides of the account, *viz.*—

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts for 1870-71	17,71,233 =	177,123	6	0
„ for 1869-70 ...	16,49,982 =	164,998	4	0
Increase of .	1,21,251 =	12,125	2	0

and disbursements—

	Rs	£.	s.	d.
In 1870-71	16,06,468 =	160,646	16	0
„ 1869-70	15,23,238 =	152,323	16	0
Increase...	83,230 =	8,323	0	0

There are decreases in receipts under the following funds—

Public Works Funds,
Village Expenses,
Miscellaneous Funds,

and increases under—

Police Funds,
Education Fund,
Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds,
Municipal Fund.

The latter Fund was established only in 1870-71. Under expenditure the following Funds show decreases—

Public Works Funds,
Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds,

and increases will be found under—

Police Funds,
Education,
Village Expenses,
Miscellaneous,
Municipal.

The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expenditure of the several funds—

Class of Funds.	Income.						Expenditure.					
	1869-70.			1870-71.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Public Works Funds.	6,23,658	10	9	5,72,728	9	8	5,63,229	6	8	5,21,024	15	1
2. Police Funds	54,269	2	5	1,95,102	4	1	46,035	6	0	92,531	6	0
3. Education Fund	63,444	15	5	70,375	13	6	50,949	7	4	79,905	11	0
4. Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Fund.....	90,336	2	0	92,656	2	5	87,281	12	1	84,661	10	3
5. Village Expense Fund	7,74,353	13	2	7,65,608	6	10	7,50,622	5	6	7,58,558	6	6
6. Miscellaneous Funds.	43,919	5	0	40,924	8	10	25,119	3	6	60,253	11	10
7. Municipal Fund	.....	..	...	33,836	15	11	.....	...	...	9,532	3	1
Total...	16,49,982	0	9	17,71,232	13	3	15,23,237	9	1	16,06,467	15	9
Opening Balance ...	7,27,575	15	11	8,54,320	7	7	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Closing Balance ...	.....	...	...	.....	..	...	8,54,320	7	7	10,19,085	5	1
Grand Total... Rs...	23,77,558	0	8	26,25,553	4	10	23,77,558	0	8	26,25,553	4	10
Grand Total... £ ...	237,755	16	1	262,555	6	7	237,755	16	1	262,555	6	7

Money Order Department.

121. This department continues to make satisfactory progress. The following summary shows the progress which it has made since its establishment in 1867-68—

Years.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.		Proceeds.		
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Commission.	Lapsed orders.	Total Columns 5 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68.....	2,446	1,85,793	449	27,077	2,009	...	2,009
1868-69.....	3,228	1,97,700	891	52,901	2,192	230	2,422
1869-70	4,819	2,81,137	1,432	92,458	3,137	153	3,290
1870-71.....	6,180	3,38,784	1,530	93,473	3,795	1,146	4,941
Increase over 1869-70 ...	1,361	57,647	98	1,015	658	993	1,651
	£ 136	£ 5,765	£ 10	£ 102	£ 66	£ 99	£ 165
Decrease.....	*Nil.*						

The above figures speak for themselves, and show not only increase in every way during the year under review, but a steady progressive yearly increase since the establishment of agencies in this circle. It will be observed throughout that the flow of business is towards orders issued, which in each year shows a considerable excess over orders paid. The profits of the department as contrasted with the charges are as under—

Years.	Commission and lapsed orders.			Charges.			Profit.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1867-68	2,009	6	0	1,696	9	0	312	13	0
1868-69 .. .	2,422	1	0	1,974	8	6	447	8	6
1869-70... ...	3,289	12	0	2,749	2	5	540	9	7
1870-71... ...	4,940	13	0	2,101	9	9	2,839	3	3
Total... Rs. .	12,662	0	0	8,521	13	8	4,140	2	4
Total... £. .	1,266	4	0	852	3	8	414	0	3

Circulation of Currency Notes.

122. The demand for currency notes continues steadily to increase, as shown by the balance of notes in active circulation on the 31st March 1871, when it stood at ... ... Rs. 21,11,610 = £ 211,161

against in 1869-70 only ... ... „ 9,79,830 = £ 97,983

Increase Rs... 11,31,780 = £ 113,178

The great increase may be attributed to other districts being freely supplied with notes, while formerly the Akolah treasury alone had notes available for issue and circulation.

Progress of Revenue and Charges.

123. The annual progress of the revenue and charges of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts having been shown in para. 216 of the Administration Report for 1869-70, it will be sufficient to show here, the progress between the first year after the date of the last treaty, and the period under review, *viz.*—

	Receipts.				Charges.			
	Rs.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	Rs.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1861-62...	39,38,412 =	393,841	4	0	... 34,41,600 =	344,160	0	0
„ 1870-71...	75,87,645 =	758,764	10	0	... 70,45,112 =	704,511	4	0

The gross surplus, *i. e.*, the excess revenue over expenditure, from 1861-62 to 1866-67 inclusive, amounted to rupees 24,94,882 (£ 249,488, 4*s.*), as declared by the Government of India in para. 10 of Financial Resolution No. 2,503, of the 13th May 1868, and the further surplus that has accrued from 1867-68 to the present time, *viz.*, 31st March 1871, is rupees 21,13,926 (£ 211,392, 12*s.*). Thus the entire surplus for the past ten years amounts to rupees 46,08,808 (£ 460,880, 16*s.*), against which the following payments were made to His Highness the Nizam according to treaty ar-

rangements and under special orders from the Government of India—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
First payment in March 1867 ...	5,00,000	=	50,000	0	0
Second payment in August 1868 .	10,00,000	=	100,000	0	0
Third payment in July 1870 ...	9,94,882	=	99,488	4	0
	24,94,882	=	249,488	4	0
Net surplus at the close of 1870-71 ..	21,13,926	=	211,392	12	0

The above figures place in a very favourable light the financial results of British administration as witnessed in the Assigned Districts.

Cash Balance.

124. The cash balance held in the Berar treasuries (excluding Hyderabad civil treasury) at the close of the official year 1870-71, amounted to rupees 61,41,622 (£ 614,162, 4s.). This sum, however, includes the amount of bills drawn by the Hyderabad treasury during the year, but remaining unpaid at the close of the year. The above sum of rupees 61,41,622 (£ 614,162, 4s.), is distributable in the following proportions—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Bills payable	28,25,000	=	282,500	0	0
Local Fund Deposits, and other debt accounts	8,07,525	=	80,752	10	0
Balance due to Government of India ..	3,95,171	=	39,517	2	0
Berar Revenue balance proper	21,13,926	=	211,392	12	0
Total .	61,41,622	=	614,162	4	0

Balance due to Government of India.

125. The balance of debt due to the Government of India at the beginning of the official year was rupees 26,16,810 (£ 261,681.) This sum had been reduced at the close of the year to the amount above shown, or rather less than 4 lakhs of rupees (£ 40,000), after adjusting all remittance transactions communicated by the Comptroller General of Accounts during the year.

Abstract Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Dis-

	Revenue and Receipts.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actual Receipts.	Increase.	Decrease
I.	Land Revenue	47,02,000	48,13,949	1,11,949	.....
III.	Forest	1,20,000	1,77,329	57,329	.....
IV.	Abkaree	10,00,000	13,66,589	3,66,589	.....
V.	Assessed Taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.	Customs	. . . .	.....	.....	.....
VII.	Salt	3,15,750	3,05,003	.....	10,747
IX.	Stamps	4,75,000	4,85,780	10,780	.....
XIII.	Law and Justice	1,03,200	1,90,129	86,929	.....
XIV.	Police	65,000	63,100	.....	1,900
XVI.	Education	18,000	15,320	.....	2,680
XVII.	Interest	1,200	2,040	840	.....
XVIII.	Miscellaneous	8,500	1,44,768	1,36,268	.....
	Total Civil Department	68,08,650	75,64,007	7,70,684	15,327
	Military Department.				
3.	Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	300	1,879	1,579	.....
4.	Commissariat Establishment, &c	.... . .	35	35	.....
5.	Stud and Remount Establishment, &c	1,500	714	.....	786
6.	Clothing Establishment, Supplies, and Services	50	122	72	.....
7.	Barrack Establishment, Supplies, and Services	.....	64	64	.....
9.	Medical Establishment, Supplies, and Services	200	14	.....	186
10.	Ordnance Establishment, Stores, and Camp Equipage.	3,450	7,800	4,350	.....
14.	Miscellaneous Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.	Military Pensions	.....	17	17	.....
	Total Military Department ...	5,500	10,645	6,117	972
	Public Works Department—*Ordinary.*				
	Public Works Revenue	2,000	2,795	795	.....
	Total Public Works Department	2,000	2,795	795	.....
	Public Works Department—*State Railways.*				
	Miscellaneous Receipts	40,000	10,198	.....	29,802
	Total State Railways... .. .	40,000	10,198	.....	29,802
	Grand Total Receipts.. Rs ...	68,56,150	75,87,645	7,77,596	46,101
	Grand Total Receipts.. £ ...	685,615	758,765	77,765	4,610

bursements of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1870-71—

Expenditure.	Sanctioned Grant.	Actual Disbursements.	Increase.	Decrease
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	14,530	15,985	1,455	.....
4. Land Revenue	7,47,308	7,19,373	.....	27,935
5. Forest.....	1,10,500	81,973	.....	28,527
8. Customs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Salt	69,640	92,359	22,719	.....
11. Stamps	33,960	31,193	.....	2,767
12. Mint	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Administration and Public Departments	2,21,938	2,26,988	5,050	.....
16. Minor Departments ...	73,434	60,509	.....	12,925
17. Law and Justice	1,83,400	1,63,894	.....	19,506
18 Police	4,92,706	4,81,592	.....	11,114
20 Education, Science, and Art	2,75,250	2,39,680	.....	35,570
21. Ecclesiastical	14,050	10,633	.....	3,417
22. Medical Services	98,070	1,00,466	2,396	.....
23. Stationery and Printing	30,450	36,022	5,572	.....
25. Allowances & Assignments under Treaties & Engagements	1,90,850	1,75,969	.....	14,881
26. Miscellaneous	2,03,120	2,00,591	.....	2,529
27. Superannuation, &c.	5,120	7,566	2,446	.....
Total Civil Department...	27,64,326	26,44,793	39,638	1,59,171
Military Department.				
1. Army and Garrison Staff	39,600	39,712	112	.....
2. Administrative Staff	1,800	1,300	.....	500
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	22,24,300	21,52,986	.....	71,314
4. Commissariat Establishment, Supplies, and Services	2,70,100	5,48,762	2,78,662	.....
5. Stud and Remount Establishment, &c.	15,500	19,615	4,115	.....
6. Clothing Establishment, &c	30,900	24,133	.....	6,767
7. Barrack Establishment, &c	2,000	725	.....	1,275
8. Administration of Material Law	4,020	4,141	121	.....
9. Medical Establishment, &c.	34,910	19,858	.....	15,052
10. Ordnance Establishments, Stores, and Camp Equipage..	1,29,700	1,26,679	.....	3,021
14. Miscellaneous Services	15,240	84,934	69,694	.....
16. Rewards for Military Services ...	11,500	11,045	.....	455
18. Military Pensions	2,23,200	2,32,743	9,543	.....
19. Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	6,780	7,069	289	.....
20. Superannuation Pensions, &c.....	150	.....	.....	150
Total Military Department	30,09,700	32,73,702	3,62,536	98,534
Public Works Department—*Ordinary.*				
Original Works	5,05,210	4,01,800	.....	1,03,410
Repairs	67,390	88,675	21,285	.....
Establishment	1,19,400	1,37,614	18,214	.....
Tools and Plant	8,000	7,466	.....	534
Loss of Cash and Loss and Depreciation of Stores.....	.....	8	8	.....
Revenue Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Public Works Department...	7,00,000	6,35,563	39,507	1,03,944
Public Works Department—*State Railways.*				
Preliminary Expenses		1,117		
Maintenance		13,613		
Construction of Line		87,109		
Profit and Loss		588		
Stations and Buildings		37,420		
Establishments		40,747		
Tools and Plant.....		3,021		
Ballast and Permanent Way....	2,75,000	2,91,799	2,16,054	
Rolling Stock		130		
Working Expenses		9,487		
Contingencies		1,497		
Electric Telegraph		1,471		
Land		2,498		
Wurdah Railway Survey		557		
Total State Railways...	2,75,000	4,91,054	2,16,054	.....
Grand Total Expenditure... Rs.	67,49,026	70,45,112	6,57,735	3,61,649
Grand Total Expenditure... £....	674,903	704,511	65,773	36,165

SECTION II.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Staff.

126. The expenditure on Public Works, exclusive of Railways and Forests, from the revenues of Berar during the past year was disbursed in three Executive Divisions, *viz.*, East and West Berar and Aurungabad, under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer and Public Works Secretary at Hyderabad, a part of whose establishment only is chargeable to Berar, the remainder being debited to imperial revenues.

127. The staff of the three Divisions included—

3 Executive Engineers;
5 Assistant Engineers:
13 Upper Subordinates.

128. The Berar State Railways (Khamgaon and Oomrawatee Branches) formed a fourth Division, with a staff of—

1 Executive Engineer:
1 Assistant Engineer:
3 Upper Subordinates.

129. The Irrigation staff comprised—

1 Executive Engineer:
2 Upper Subordinates.

130. There was no separate division for Irrigation, the establishments connected with which were attached for administrative purposes to the West Berar charge.

131. The Forest Department in Berar is worked through the civil branch of the Administration.

132. The Accounts Branch included—

1 Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade:

Central Office:

2 Accountants:

Divisional Offices:

3 General:
1 Railway.

The above is exclusive of the Accounts' staff employed on Imperial works, and on His Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Expenditure.

133. The following is an abstract of the actual expenditure incurred by the Department Public Works of the Berar Administration in 1870-71, excluding Railways—

Heads.	From Revenue of Berar.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Military Works ..	46,953		46,953
Civil Buildings ...	2,09,577	18,427	2,28,004
Agricultural Works ..	5,757		5,757
Communications ...	2,28,188	4,994	2,33,182
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	14,735	14,735
Establishment	1,37,614	..	1,37,614
Tools and Plant	7,466	...	7,466
London Stores	38,121	...	38,121
Profit and Loss	7	..	7
	6,73,683	38,156	7,11,839
Deduct decrease in Stock ...	1,530	...	1,530
Net Cash Expenditure ...	6,72,153	38,156	7,10,309
	£67,215	£3,816	£71,031

Military.

134. The military works executed, or in progress, during the year were chiefly for the accommodation of the Hyderabad Contingent cantoned at the following stations—

At Bolarum, wells for the troops were finished; solitary cells for the Infantry Regiment were completed; and two magazines for the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments were in progress. A detached ward for contagious diseases, in connection with the station hospital, was commenced.

At Lingsagoor, a guard-room and cell for the Infantry were constructed, and nearly finished, under the supervision of the Commanding Officer, no subordinate of the department being available.

At Hingolee, a hospital for the Infantry was commenced; the sinking of wells for the troops was carried on; a quarter-guard for the Cavalry was in progress; and improvements were effected to the tank on which the Cavalry depends for its supply of water.

At Aurungabad, the head-quarters of the Contingent, a scheme for supplying water to the Cantonment, after having long remained under discussion, was thoroughly investigated, and found to involve a much larger expense than had been contemplated. It was decided to abandon this project, and to take up a less extensive scheme, which it is hoped will supply all necessary wants at no very great cost. A guard-room for the Cavalry Regiment was finished, and a magazine for the same corps nearly completed.

Civil Buildings.

Revenue and Judicial.

135. Court-houses for the district officers at Basim and Yeotmahal, of substantial and commodious construction, were completed; and a similar building at Ellichpur was in progress.

Court-houses for Tahseeldars at Yeotmahal and Basim were in hand during the year; the former having been finished. A building erected for a serai at Khamgaon was purchased from

the Municipality to be converted into a Tahseelee. Post offices were built at Buldana, Yeotmahal, Akôt, and Basim.

136. Telegraph offices at Khungaon and Oomrawatee were finished.

General. 137. Hospitals or dispensaries at Buldana and Yeotmahal were finished; and a dead-house was added to the hospital at Ellichpur. The building at Yeotmahal was constructed from local funds; a lecture-room and clinical-ward were added to the medical school at Chadarghât.

Ecclesiastical. 138. Churches were in progress at Akolah and Oomrawatee, and an enclosure wall for the cemetery at Yeotmahal was commenced.

Educational. 139. A large anglo-vernacular school at Basim, and a smaller building at Sirpur were brought nearly to completion. The cost of the former was partially, and of the latter wholly, defrayed from local funds. A grant-in-aid of rupees 3,000 (£300) was made towards a school at Julgaon, built through local agency.

Jails and Police. 140. Small alterations were made to the central jail constructed at Akolah for the accommodation of 500 prisoners. The corresponding institution at Oomrawatee was brought near its completion. Police stations and barracks for reserve police were in progress at Buldana, Basim, Sirpur, and Yeotmahal. Materials were collected for others at Kolapur and Thakulkhera. Police buildings at Akolah and Oomrawatee were re-roofed.

Miscellaneous. 141. An office for the Resident, with accommodation for two clerks, was commenced at Bolarum.

Wells. 142. Owing to the scarcity of good water in Berar, and the cost of sinking wells through hard rock, it is no small boon to the people when wells are provided near the larger court-houses.

During the year wells have been completed, or were in progress, at Khamgaon, Akolah, Basim, Oomrawatee, Budnaira, and Yeotmahal. The comfort and convenience afforded by these works is much more than commensurate with their cost: they are perhaps more appreciated by the natives than others of our improvements.

Civil Buildings.

143. The civil buildings constructed in Berar of late years are of a substantial and handsome type. The absence of good brick-earth, and the severe monsoons which prohibit the use of stone in clay, necessitate the employment of rubble in lime; and this material, picked out with a moderate amount of dressings in white plaster, has a good effect. From the high price of timber, and the facilities of carriage from Bombay by rail, corrugated iron roofs, with iron framings for the larger spans, are extensively used, and are found to give a permanent and impervious roof. A planked ceiling where used, with ridge ventilation, is efficient in keeping such buildings cool, but it is rather expensive, and attempts have been made to introduce the English mode of ceiling with bamboo laths and plaster. When carefully done, this promises to answer well.

Although from the high prices of labour, and the costly materials necessarily employed, the buildings erected have been more expensive than in most parts of India, it is probable that the first outlay will be compensated to a considerable extent by a diminution in charges for repairs.

An attempt has been made in the following table to show approximately the progress made up to date in providing Berar with civil buildings—

Description of Buildings.	Probable number required to complete accommodation.	Number completed to end of 1869-70.	Number completed during 1870-71.	Number in progress at end of 1870-71.	Number remaining to be commenced.
Commissioners' Kutcherries	2	2	...	...	...
Deputy Commissioners' Kutcherries.	6	2	2	1	1
Tahseeldars' Kutcherries .	17	6	1	2	8
Court Houses for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Small Cause Courts	5	4	...	...	1

Description of Buildings.	Probable number required to complete accommodation.	Number completed to end of 1869-70.	Number completed during 1870-71.	Number in progress at end of 1870-71.	Number remaining to be commenced.
Post Offices	21	8	5	.	8
Telegraph Offices	3		2	..	1
Hospitals (partly Police, and partly Civil)	17	3	3	4	7
Lunatic Asylums	1	..	...	..	1
Churches	*4	..	...	4	..
Cemeteries	7	5		2	..
Principal Jails	2	1	.	1	.
Minor Jails	4	..	.	...	4
Police Buildings.					
Station Houses	51	19	2	2	28
Reserve Lines	6	2	1	2	1
Married Quarters	32		.	2	30

Agricultural.

114. An officer has been employed during the year in investigating the capabilities of Berar for irrigation; but no works have been actually undertaken. Forty-three reports on sites examined were sent in by the Executive Engineer. Many of these were mere reports requiring little or no investigation. Others were preliminary reports on projects considered worthy of fuller inquiry; and others occupied considerable time in investigating and working out. The Executive Engineer had the services of two Overseers as surveyors.

The following are some of the projects that were taken up and promise to prove satisfactory—

Akolah irrigation project by dam across Morena river and valley.
Buldanah large reservoir ... } For town purposes:
Do. small do. ... }
Karinja Irrigation tank.
Jokulgeira anicut.

A project for supplying the cotton farm near Sheogaon with water was also investigated, but was finally determined to be impracticable.

* Including one for the Military Station of Hingolee.

Communications.

145. A beginning was made with the metalling with *kunkur* of the first 10 miles of the Akolah-Akôt road.

The road from Mallaigaon, on the old Nagpur postal line, to Basim, 14 miles, was nearly finished. Eleven miles of metalling; nine bridges aggregating 360 lineal feet of waterway; and 15 culverts were finished, leaving only three small bridges required to complete the work.

This road forms a section of the line of communication from Akolah to Hingolee—81 miles—of which the portion from Akolah to Mallaigaon—37 miles—was finished in 1868-69.

The further portion of 30 miles from Basim to Hingolee has been surveyed, and marked out, and an estimate sanctioned; but funds have not hitherto been available for commencing this work.

A short branch to connect the civil station of Basim on the main road with the town was completed.

Another principal line of communication in Berar is that from Budnaira *viâ* Oomrawatee to Moresee, with a branch from Oomrawatee to Ellichpur. The five miles of this road between Budnaira and Oomrawatee had been greatly damaged by the cotton traffic previous to the opening of the railway, and were re-metalled during the year. Towards Moresee, work was concentrated on the section from the 21st to the 27th mile, in order to open to Savergaon before the present rainy season. Seven masonry works were in hand; the earthwork was finished and metal collected for this section.

On the Oomrawatee and Ellichpur road, a culvert was rebuilt, and additions made to increase the security of the bridges.

The road from Aurungabad to Nandgaon station on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, so far as it lies within the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, has been maintained from the revenues of Berar for the last two or three years. It has now been nearly finished as a second-class road, except the larger bridges; 10 culverts were completed during the year, and three more were in progress. The earthwork was almost finished; huts were built for the road establishment, and a temporary house for an Overseer.

On the Aurungabad and Nandgaon road several of the bridges were originally designed on too small a scale. A new bridge

at Deogaon, and alterations to old bridges at Kirkee and Daikoo were in hand. The progress made was unsatisfactory; but this is partly due to the illness of the Executive Engineer, and a consequent change in the management of the division. There are also considerable difficulties in procuring labour and materials in this division.

At Akolah, a fine bridge of iron girders on stone piers, having six openings of 60 feet each, was about three-fourths finished as regards the masonry; and the iron work was received in Bombay by the close of the year. This bridge will connect the town of Akolah with the civil station and the railway; and will complete an important link in the communication between the head-quarters of West Berar and the stations of Basim and Hingolee.

146. Inspection bungalows were finished, or in progress, at Kinnairgaon, Pathoor, Khamgaon, Moresee, and Nandgaon: at the two last places, existing buildings were repaired and converted for the purpose.

Considerable difficulties have been experienced in Berar in maintaining good roads, notwithstanding a liberal expenditure upon them.

In several large districts, good and cheap material for metalling does not exist.

The heavy cost of macadamizing with broken stone limits the use of this material to short pieces of road subjected to extraordinary traffic within or near important places. The ordinary metal of the Dekhan, called *moorum*, a kind of granite derived from disintegrated rock, is not found in Berar of sufficiently good quality to stand heavy traffic, especially in the rainy season. And in some places where even this cannot be procured, the only available substances are sand or small pebbles from the beds of streams. These, laid over the black soil and well-rolled, make a tolerable surface, except in very dry or very wet weather, when it cuts up and becomes scarcely passable. *Kunkur* has been little used for metalling, because it is sparsely distributed, costly, and not so well suited for the purpose as the *kunkur* found in the North-West. A portion of the Akolah and Akôt road is being laid down with *kunkur* as an experiment.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

147. Under this head, a considerable-sized building designed as a town-hall, library, and museum was finished at Akolah, except internal work and fittings.

An ornamental clock tower at Oomrawatee was completed; and the clock, which has 4 feet dials, was set going.

Local Fund Works.

148. The works about to be mentioned were undertaken, without the intervention of the Public Works Department, by the civil officers and the local agency at their command. Works constructed from local funds by Department Public Works Officers have been treated of in the former part of this section.

Civil Buildings.

149. Under this head, hospitals or dispensaries were built at Julgaon, Mulkapur, and Oomrawatee.

At Julgaon also, a school of considerable-size was built; and another, a "middle class" school, at Dewulgaum. In the Buldana District, 11 village schools, to accommodate from 35 to 45 boys each, and costing from rupees 750 (£75) to rupees 1,000 (£100) were erected. The cost of these was largely defrayed, in some cases almost wholly so, from private subscriptions, a very encouraging symptom in connection with the educational progress of the province.

A large school was completed at Woon, and another at Moortizapur. Four smaller ones were built at various places in the Ellichpur District, and one at Dhamaj.

Communications.

150. A fair weather road from Akolah to Ballapur was completed. The Boatha and Markhaida ghâts, leading from Buldana towards the cotton mart of Khamgaon, were improved; and a steep descent near Pimpulgaon was made easier for traffic. A few roads were made in the town of Nandoora, and one connecting the town of Chandoor with the railway station. A bridge of two arches of fifteen feet span was constructed at Khamgaon; and three culverts were finished on the roads leading from Akolah to Barsee Taklee and to Ellichpur.

Fords were improved on the road from Sheogaon to Akôt, and at the crossing of the Purna river between Nandoora and Julgaum. Two small bridges were built at Chicklee. A systematic effort was made to improve the district roads in the Basim talook, by metalling with *moorum* the crossings of nullahs and streams, which form the chief obstacles during and after the rainy season. In all, 139 nullahs, on 9¼ miles of road, were so treated.

Under the head of accommodation for travellers, a dâk bungalow was built at Akôt, an important cotton-mart. *Saráes*, or halting places for native travellers, were constructed at Barakhaida and Workie; and the *saráee* at Mulkapur was reroofed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

151. Under this heading, a large number of minor works for the comfort and convenience of the people have been carried out. The following are a few particulars—

Pounds were constructed at Khamgaon, Yeotmahal, Karinja, and three places in the Buldana District; and several tanks were improved at Boregaon and in the Buldana District.

A project for heightening an existing dam across the Morena river at Akolah, and thus increasing the supply of water, was prepared by the Local Fund Engineer, and is now under consideration.

A large reservoir at Chikulda, commenced under the Local Fund Engineer, was completed with the help of an Assistant Engineer, lent by the Public Works Department.

A slaughter-house was constructed at Khamgaon.

Drainage works were executed in the towns of Khamgaon, Oomrawatee, and Basim: and consisted chiefly of open saucer-drains by the sides of streets.

Numerous wells were sunk in the different districts for public use; 27 in Buldana alone.

A large number of platforms were constructed for the markets at various towns in the Akolah district. Budnaira, Oomrawatee, Karinja, Moortizapur, and 12 other towns or villages were supplied with these conveniences in the

Oomrawatee District, where the available funds were extensively applied to works of this nature. Nine places in the Buldana and four in the Ellichpur district were similarly provided.

A large bazar was built at Chandoor; and the markets at Oomrawatee were roofed with corrugated iron.

A Buddhist cave hewn in the rock at Pathoor was further explored; a work which represents nearly all that there is to record under the head of actual archæological research during the past year in Berar.

152. Summarizing the efforts which have been made during the year under the present heading, it may be noted that in Buldana attention was chiefly turned towards erecting schools and other buildings; in Oomrawatee funds were principally devoted to the provision of suitable market-places; while in Basim the district and village roads, as most urgently needing improvement, were specially cared for.

In the other districts, the expenditure was less concentrated on special objects.

153. The following Statement shows the expenditure from the provincial revenue which was incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1870-71, in connection with the Assigned Districts—

Details.	Total of each Station			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works	Repairs	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.						
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops:						
Lingsoogoor .	1,986	..	1,986	..	...	...
Hingolee .	12,586		12,586		..	...
Bolarum .	2,688	...	2,688		...	..
Aurungabad	3,140	.	3,140	20,400	...	20,400
General Cantonment Works and Roads	...			7,155		7,155
Minor Works			.	8,847	10,551	19,398
Total Military				36,402	10,551	46,953
Agricultural.						
Minor Irrigation Works		...	.	5,757	.	5,757
Total Agricultural				5,757		5,757
Civil Buildings						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice	..	..	..	79,101	9,806	89,207
Buildings for the Revenue Department				35,633	..	35,633
Ecclesiastical				7,710	.	7,710
Educational		.	.	20,087	.	20,087
Other Public Buildings .		.		40,884		40,884
Minor Works				16,350		16,350
Total Civil Buildings				1,99,771	9,806	2,09,577
Communications.						
Road from Akolah to Akôt	3,206	8,070	11,276			
Road from Mallagaon to Basim	43,169	.	43,169			
Road from Civil Station of Basim to Town	11,627	.	11,627			
Road to join the Town of Akolah with Akolah-Mallagaon Road ...	26		26			
Road from Budnaira to Morsee	32,996	2,695	35,691			
Metalling Road from Budnaira to Oomrawatee .	779	. .	779			
Road from Karinjah to Moortizapur ..	1,755	..	1,755			
Road from Oomrawatee to Elichpur	1,485	4,977	6,462			
Carried over .	..	. .	. .			

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over	..			.	. .	. .
Roads in the Station of Budnaira	1,876		1,876			
Re-metalling Budnaira and Oomrawatee Road	5,612		5,612			
Renewal of Masonry work to Bridges on Budnaira and Oomrawatee Road	4,097		4,097			
Completing Earthwork and Kirkee Bridge on Nandgaum Road	5,519	14,404	19,923			
Road from Akolah to Mallangaon ..		8,905	8,905			
				1,12,147	39,051	1,51,198
Bridge across Morena River at Akolah	29,172		29,172			
New Bridge at Deogaon-Nandgaum Road	2,615		2,615			
Completing Daikoo Bridge Road	2,079		2,079			
				33,866	. .	33,866
Inspection Bungalow at Khamgaon	3,441		3,441			
Do. do. at Kinairaon	2,753		2,753			
Do. do at Patoor	2,679		2,679			
				8,873		8,873
Minor Works .				4,984	29,267	34,251
Total Communications				1,59,870	68,318	2,28,188
Total Works				4,01,800	88,675	4,90,475
Establishment . .	.	.			.	1,37,614
Tools and Plant					.	7,466
Profit and Loss					.	7
Total Ordinary Expenditure Public Works Proper				..	..	6,35,562
Railways						
Khamgaon Branch Railway				72,535	..	. .
Oomrawatee Branch Railway				3,94,001		4,66,536
Grand total Ordinary Expenditure Public Works and Railways .		.		...	...	11,02,098 £110,210

Note.—The stock balance has been decreased by rupees 1,530 (£ 153), and the balance of London Stores has been increased by rupees 38,121 (£ 3,812, 2s.). The difference in these Accounts, when added to the actual expenditure on works, &c. gives an outlay on Public Works proper of rupees 6,72,153 (£ 67,215, 6s.) from the Budget Grant of the year, thus—

	Rupees		£.	s.	d.
Public Works proper .	6,72,153	=	67,215	6	0
Railways .. .	4,66,536	=	46,653	12	0
	11,38,689	=	113,868	18	0

SECTION III.—RAILWAYS.

Khamgaon State Railway.

154. This railway was publicly opened on March 4th 1870, but several station buildings remained to be constructed. The net outlay on capital account up to March 31st 1871, was 4,65,081 rupees (£ 46,508, 2*s*.)

The expenditure on capital account, as compared with Budget grants, during the year was as follows:—

	Allotments.		Expenditure.	
	Rupees.	£. *s*. *d*.	Rupees.	£. *s*. *d*.
Works	67,000 =	6,700 0 0	64,935 =	6,493 10 0
Establishment } ...	9,000 =	900 0 0	9,916 =	994 12 0
Contingencies }			554 =	55 8 0
Total ..	*76,000 =	7,600 0 0	75,435 =	7,543 10 0

155. The works of construction carried on during the year were the engine shed and pit, the tank and turn-table at Khamgaon, the guards' and drivers' quarters, all of which were finished, as well as a portion of the goods' platform.

The main line works were somewhat tried by having heavy engines run over them before the earthwork had been subjected to a season's rains; but during the closure of the line they were brought into good order.

Revenue.

156. The line remained open for traffic from April 1st to July 18th, 1870. It was re-opened on December 1st, and continued working to the close of the year.

The cost of maintenance during 1870-71 was Rupees 13,612 (£1,361, 4*s*.). The gross revenue, according to the accounts received from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway (which

* Sanctioned in Government of India, Financial Department letter No. 1,114, dated 10th June 1871.

however are not admitted as correct) was rupees 18,867 (£ 1,886, 14*s.*).

The working expenses paid, or due, to the Railway Company for working the line will amount to about rupees 14,000 (£1,400.)

These expenses comprise a mileage rate for haulage, and a percentage on the gross receipts for other charges, calculated in each case on the actual rates prevailing on the Great Indian Peninsular Line for the half-year.

As the amount to be credited to the railway for gross receipts during 1870-71 is still under discussion, no review of the profits of the line can here be given.

The receipts during the year up to 31st March 1871, the line having been open for 33 weeks, were as follows—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Goods	15,860	=	1,586	0	0
Passengers	2,934	=	293	8	0
Electric Telegraph	73	=	7	6	0
Total .	18,867	=	1,886	14	0

The train mileage during the same period was rupees 8,816 (£ 881, 12*s.*), showing a gross receipt, per train mile, of rupees 2·14 *(4s., 3d.)*

But, as above-mentioned, the mode of calculating the receipts adopted by the Railway Company is not admitted by this Administration; and the receipts should, it is maintained, have been shown at a considerably higher figure.

Maintenance.

157. The cost of maintaining the line during 1870-71 was rupees 13,612 (£1,361, 4*s.*), or rupees 1,756 (£ 175, 12*s.*) per mile, or 146 rupees (£ 14, 12*s.*) per mile per month. This was considerably more than it ought to have been, owing to the heavy repairs required to the ballasting and permanent way during the first monsoon the line experienced, and the effects of running over it before it was properly consolidated. The charge may be expected to diminish in future.

Oomrawatee Railway.

158. The survey of this line was made in May; and the first sod was turned in July 1870.

Little could be done during the rains, and the bridges could not be commenced till the middle of October. The foundations were as a rule very wet and of considerable depths. The bridges are chiefly spanned by iron girders purchased from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company. One culvert has a stone arch, and there are five spans of 20 feet crossed by flitched teak beams.

The earthwork, lower ballast, and masonry works were ready for platelaying at the end of December.

Some of the permanent way arrived early in January 1871, but for want of the smaller pieces, none could be laid till the 24th January.

Three weeks from that date an engine and ballast train passed over the line, which was opened for traffic on February 16th.

Besides the main line works, the station platform, station sidings, and signals were more or less nearly completed during the year.

The earthwork of the line is light, not exceeding an average of six feet above or below natural surface.

The ballast used is partly *moorum*, partly small trap pebbles or gravel.

The line is 5·6 miles long, with three-quarter mile of sidings at Oomrawatee. The ruling gradient against a train going towards Oomrawatee is 1 in 100, that towards Budnaira (or with the heavy traffic) is 1 in 200.

The base width of earthwork in formation level is 16 feet, and of bridges 12 feet. Area of ballast 16 feet.

The permanent way consists of rails, 68 lbs. to the yard, with Muir and McIlwain's patent iron sleepers, &c. The pots are some 9 *per cent.* heavier than those of similar description used on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The rails if any thing are also slightly heavier. This increased weight, though apparently trifling, added very considerably to the cost of the permanent way, more especially in freight and carriage.

The expenditure on capital account during the year is shown below :—

	Rupees.			
Preliminary expenses	1,117			
Land	2,450			
Construction of line	75,526			
Ballast and permanent way ..	2,64,713			
Stations and buildings	13,854			
Electric Telegraph	355			
Plant	2,146			
Rolling stock	60			
Wurdah river survey	557	Rupees.		
		3,60,778		
Establishment		30,801		
Contingencies		943		
Total		3,92,522		
Increase in suspense account		1,479		
			£.	s. d.
Grand Total..		3,94,001	=	39,400 2 0

159. The works remaining to be carried out at the end of the year were the goods' shed, passenger station, engine shed, turntable, guards' and drivers' quarters, and some minor items.

Revenue.

160. This line is worked by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company on a similar basis to the Khamgaon line. No accurate review of the traffic receipts can be given, as the accounts are still unsettled; but the returns of the Great Indian Peninsular Company show the following results from February 16th to 31st March—

	Receipts.			
	Rupees.		£. s.	d.
Passengers	713	=	71 6	0
Goods	3,693	=	369 6	0
Miscellaneous	9	=	0 18	0
Total ..	4,415	=	441 10	0

The train mileage run during this period was 1,008 miles, showing gross receipts per train mile of rupees 4·3 (4*s.*).

161. The following comparative table may be of some interest—

Railway.	Length.	Cost per mile of					Local lead per ton mile.	Cost of bridges per lineal foot.
		Earth-work.	Ballast.	Permanent way.				
				At Bombay.	Landing and carriage	Laying.		
		Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rs.	Rupees.
Khamgaon	7¾	5,500 £ 550	2,200 £ 220	24,500 £ 2,450	4,150 £ 115	1,320 £ 132	0 11 0 1*s* 4½*d.*	246 £ 25
Oomrawatee...	5½	3,100 £ 310	2,000 £ 200	24,200 £ 2,420	12,500 £ 1,250	860 £ 86	0 6 0 9*d.*	190 £ 19

The Oomrawatee permanent way weighs 270 tons per mile, against 205 tons per mile for the Khamgaon line.

It will be seen that a considerable decrease in several of the rates has been effected on the later constructed of the two lines. For the large charge for landing and carriage of the permanent way, the authorities at Bombay are responsible; and the Bombay Government has been requested to inquire into the matter.

Wurdah Coal Field Survey.

162. This survey was undertaken with a view of ascertaining the probable cost of a line of railway to the portion of the Wurdah coal fields situated in East Berar running entirely to the west of the river Wurdah.

The survey was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1870; but for various reasons could not be commenced until the 17th of May, when Mr. Steell, Executive Engineer, and Lieutenant Dunlop and Mr. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineers, with three subordinates, commenced the work.

The line of country proved a very easy one, starting from Damergaon station on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and running by Ralagaon towards Mardi, but stopping short at a place called Bori, which was on a line previously surveyed towards Woon by the Central Province officers.

The survey was carried to Bori only, as the monsoon would not permit of further operations in the field being carried on in

those districts. Otherwise, it would have been carried to a village a little south-west of Bori called Pisgaon; where good coal had been proved to exist at a reasonably working depth, and in large quantities. Out of the $61\frac{3}{4}$ miles surveyed, the section showed that 45 miles need be hardly more than a surface line.

The ruling gradient was laid down at 1 in 100, and not a single sharp curve was found necessary. Only one bridge of any size would have to be built; on the whole the amount of working required was very small, being only $2,493\frac{1}{2}$ running feet for $61\frac{3}{4}$ miles, or about 40 feet per mile.

The estimated cost of the line for a broad guage with heavy rails amounted to rupees 50,415 (£5,041, 10*s.*) per mile, and for a narrow guage rupees 38,364 (£3,836, 8*s.*) per mile.

The cost of the survey amounted only to rupees 5,000 (£500), or rupees 80 (£8) per mile; and the whole length was marked out, surveyed, and sectioned, and all necessary information obtained in less than five weeks—an undertaking most creditable to all concerned. Simultaneously with this survey, other surveys connected with the Central Provinces were being carried on, and all were duly submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. In Proceedings dated 3rd April last, His Excellency the Viceroy decided that the line should be run from the Wurdah station *viâ* Hingunghât to a place called Wurrora, where coal is also known to exist; and sanctioned a branch line being constructed crossing the river Wurdah so as to connect the Berar portion of the coal fields.

The Income and Expenditure on re-productive works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1870-71, may be tabulated as follows—

	Total outlay on construction to end of 1869-70.	Total income realized during 1870-71.	Deduct Charges of 1870-71.			Net deficit.
			Cost of maintenance including working expenses.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khamgaon Branch Railway .	2,31,349	10,084	23,099	...	23,099	13,015
Oomrawatee Branch Railway...	..	...	...	...	...	...
This work was commenced in 1870-71, the expenditure during that year being Rupees 3,94,001 (£39,400, 2*s.*)						

NOTE.—The income shown was received during the period from 14th March to 18th July 1870, while the cost of maintenance is for the whole year; the working expenses, however, are for the period above indicated, so that the comparison between income and charges is not reliable.

SECTION IV.—FORESTS.

The term forest, in its more common acceptation, is hardly an appropriate name for a considerable proportion of what is nevertheless included in the forest lands of Berar. For in many of these tracts no trees are to be met with; save a few stunted babools and other hardy acacias, better fitted to afford food to camels than timber or even shelter to men.

Preservation of Babool.

163. Indeed in the valley of Berar itself clearance has been effected on so extensive a scale that even these patches of babool have now become few and far between. Attempts at their extension are tantamount to attempts at stemming the tide of cultivation which has set in so strong, of recent years, throughout the province. Therefore such attempts have neither been very general nor very successful; albeit made in recognition of a most pressing want, namely, scarcity of fuel, and of wood for the every day uses of agricultural and domestic life. Careful conservancy of such babool and other similar tracts as remain is thus nearly all that can be done in the direction now specially indicated. And this is felt both by the forest and the revenue officers as one of the most important of their duties in connection with forestry in Berar.

Forest-trees.

164. But Berar contains a fair share of real forest too. This is found in three main divisions or tracts: *first*, the forests of the south, which cover the mountain ranges bordering on the Paeenganga and its tributaries; *secondly*, those on the west, along the ghâts, about Buldana; and *thirdly*, those on the north, which clothe the lofty Gawalgarh hills, from their summits to their skirts, with foliage often impervious to the sun.

The most important of these forest ranges is the third, which covers the face of the highlands of the Melghât, and contains at least eleven kinds of valuable timber trees. Chief among these is the teak, the most generally useful of all the denizens of our Indian forests. This tract is thus described by Major Pearson—

"From the Seepna river eastward, and extending over the area between that river and the Kopra, as well as to the east and north-east of the Kopra, is the teak-producing tract of the Gangra valley. It includes

a parallelogram of about fifteen miles from east to west, and the same distance from north to south, or about 225 square miles; and I have no hesitation in saying that this is, without exception, both as regards the growth of teak-trees and the value of the timber, by far the best teak forest within the whole range of the Satpura hills" * * * I have never anywhere (except in the best sâl forests) seen any trees to be compared to the immense saj or sâdra *(pentaptera tomentosa)*, hardoo *(naudea cordifolia)*, lendia *(lagerstræmia parviflora)*, and behera *(terminalia bellerica)*; whose trunks run up to a height of sixty or seventy feet, as straight as pine trees, and without a branch."

The teak and tewas trees of the Melghât have yielded of late years a considerable revenue to Government. Other useful trees abound in the same tract, chief among which are the following—

Mango	(Mangifera indica.)
Mhowa	(Bassia latifolia.)
Babool	(Acacia arabica.)
Sendhi	(Elate Sylvestris.)
Sâj	(Pentaptera tomentosa.)
Dhâman	(Grewia latifolia.)
Jaman	(Eugenia jambolana.)
Tendu	(Diospyros ebenum.)
Siwan	(Gmelina arborea.)
Kowa	(Pentaptera arjoona.)
Kalam	(Naudea orientalis.)
Chàr	(Buchanania latifolia.)

The bamboo also grows in considerable profusion throughout the Melghât; and forms an important item of forest revenue, at the same time that it lends a beauty peculiarly its own to the deep mountain gorges which it chooses as its *habitat*.

Establishments.

165. The establishment maintained for the conservancy of the forest resources of Berar, of which the above sketch is intended to convey some general idea, underwent no change during the year, and is composed as follows—

1 Deputy Conservator.
1 Assistant Conservator.
1 Forester.
5 Daroghahs.
3 Jamadars.
45 Watchers.

The expenditure incurred under the head of salaries for the above, and for their office establishments, amounts to rupees 2,173 (£217, 6s.) *per mensem*, not a large sum considering what an important addition may be expected to accrue to the fiscal resources of the province, when a careful yet not too unbending system of forest conservancy shall have produced its natural results in Berar.

State Reserves and District Forests.

166. The sub-division of the forest lands of Berar into reserved and unreserved which was explained in last year's Administration Report is still recognized. In the reserved tracts a more or less rigid system of conservancy is pursued under the immediate direction of the Deputy Conservator and his assistants. In the unreserved tracts, on the other hand, the District officers retain charge; and the same strict method of conservancy is not carried out as in the State reserves. In the case of the reserved forests the task of forest administration is comparatively easy. The management of the scattered woodlands lying beyond the pale of the State reserves is less simple. Under the *raiatwaree* settlement, the untenanted lands of a village belong, of course, to Government; and the fuel and grass which are yielded by them are valuable in these days of spreading tillage. No man has a right to these products gratis; yet all have been accustomed to take them gratis, or on payment of nominal grazing dues. How to collect a duty on fuel and bush-cuttings over all the waste lands surrounding and interlacing with the cultivated tracts, and avoid in so doing the infliction of unnecessary annoyance upon the people, thus forms one of the problems with which Forest officers—and District officers too—have to deal in Berar. And the system which has been adopted is to levy the dues in question—namely, the dues on minor forest produce—only on two cordons drawn along the skirts of the two ranges of hills which bound the Berar valley on the north and south. These hills are clothed extensively with brushwood, whence the lowlands of Berar draw the greater part of their fuel-supply; and the consumption of wood in the towns and cotton-manufactories is, under the system just noted, fairly regulated by means of light taxation. Throughout the rest of the province, the district forests have been declared to consist of certain valuable kinds of timber trees; which, when not private property, are preserved by the District officers from

indiscriminate felling. The same principle, it is understood, has recently been adopted in the province of Bengal.

Work accomplished during year.

167. The demarcation of State reserves—that is to say, the selection of tracts which, from their timber-producing capabilities or other characteristics, seem worthy of being taken over from the District officers and subjected by the Forest department to a regular system of conservancy—formed during the past year—as it must form for several years to come one of the principal cares of the Forest officers in Berar. This work requires very patient consideration of numerous separate, and often conflicting, interests; and to hurry it is merely to undergo the risk of having afterwards to undo what has been done.

About 281 square miles were, however, added during the year under review to the State reserves of the province. These now comprise, in all, upwards of 781 square miles, of which 550 square miles, or 70·4 *per cent.* are situated in the Melghât. A great deal of work was also effected during the year towards demarcating the forest of Bairagarh in Melghât; and in the selection and examination of proposed state forests on the Paeenganga in the Basim sub-division, and at Kolapur and Patrote* in the Woon District. The transference of the late intelligent Deputy Conservator, Captain Douglas, from Berar to British Burmah very soon after he had completed an extensive tour through the districts under his charge, and before there had been time for him to carry the result of his researches into practical effect, has to some extent doubtless retarded the work of demarcation, and been otherwise detrimental to the interests of the Forest Department in these Districts.

One result of the past year's experience in the management of State-reserves seems to have been an increased anxiety on the part of the Forest officers to protect the reserved tracts from fire. A portion of the Byragarh forest, about 30 square miles in extent, has now for the second season been thus suc-

* In connection with the teak of the Patrote forest, the interesting superstition is noted that it is regarded by the natives much in the same light as our own Druid ancestors may have regarded their sacred oaks; for it is consecrated to the Goddess Dabee, and has therefore long been preserved from the woodman's axe. This prejudice interferes even with the sale of certain remnants of wood felled in the forest in question by our officers; as no purchasers are forthcoming for it; and, as far as the natives are concerned, it would be left to rot in the place where it is stored.

cessfully dealt with; to effect which a broad belt of clearing, called a fire-path, has been made all round it, except where the river Seepna forms its limit and affords a natural defence. Even on the further side of the fire-path, all grass was cleared away for a considerable distance in the early part of the season; and nine watchers were entertained to patrol its area. On this subject Captain Douglas writes as follows—

"Undoubtedly, the advantage, to young trees particularly, of the exclusion of fire can hardly be over-estimated. Instead of their being annually stunted and burned down until they can make a sufficient shoot in one year to overtop the range of the flame, they come up as seedlings, and are permitted to make uninterruptedly the annual growth which nature intended; and one cannot fail to be struck by the numerous saplings found struggling through the long grass in the protected tract which the fire must inevitably have killed. Another result should not be forgotten: the long grass which covers the ground, and feeds the *jangal* fires, on being preserved from fire for a number of years, annually dies down and rots during the rains, enriching the ground with a thick layer of decayed vegetable matter which is also supplemented by the defoliation of trees. Fire, too, when unable to kill the large trees, scorches their bark; burns and kills the seed they have shed; and often damages them to such an extent that they bear signs of the injury ever afterwards. The damage I have seen wrought by fire in the European forests leads me to the conclusion that if fires are not most carefully excluded, the effect caused by them will result in the loss of all the labour and money which have been laid out on the portions burned; so that I think it will be impossible to avoid protecting closely growing woods without risking their total ruin."

Inhabitants of the Forest.

168. The requirements of the population surrounding or inhabiting the reserved forests, and the prescriptive rights they possess in them are points of cardinal importance in forest administration. The Bairagarh reserve alone, the demarcation of which, as has just been stated, was nearly completed in the course of the year, comprehends an area of about 400 square miles of the roughest and most inaccessible portions of the Melghât. It is peopled almost entirely by an aboriginal tribe known as Koorkoos, who, with numerous Bheels and Gonds, have to this day held their ground in the mountainous parts of the Assigned Districts. As a rule, the inhabitants of the plains cannot be induced to settle in the Melghât, or even to visit it save for the shortest possible periods, on account of its extremely uncon-

genial climate.* The importance of conciliating the Koorkoos is thus all the more urgent; for if they were to migrate to some yet more inaccessible locality, as they are only too apt to do, then the operations of the Forest department would be brought to something like a stand-still. And yet Forest conservancy would be a sheer impossibility unless certain restrictions were imposed on these modern "wild men of the woods." For, left entirely to themselves, they would fell the noblest teak tree merely for the sake of obtaining the smallest piece of wood; and moreover their method of agriculture, if such it can be called, requires fresh land to be cleared and put under temporary cultivation every second or third year. In dealing with these aborigines, the principle adopted has been that the least possible interference with their existing customs should be attempted. Liberality of treatment is here so plainly for our own advantage that an opposite course would be as inexpedient as it would be unjust. No restriction is imposed upon them which can possibly be helped. For home consumption, they are permitted to help themselves to an unlimited supply of all forest produce, save Teak, Tewas, and Sheesham. In the matter of cultivation, they are required to obtain permission before clearing fresh land; but no such condition is imposed upon them with respect to tracts not actually covered with forest. And lastly, an experienced officer of the Commission was recently appointed to the administrative charge of the districts which they inhabit, for the express purpose of affording them his protection, and gradually assimilating their interests with those of the Forest department. The result of these measures has proved decidedly successful.

Plantations.

169. The steps taken during the year for extending and improving plantations may now be noticed.

Of the five experimental plantations which were formed in the preceding year, four have turned out well; and the saplings have weathered their first hot season without losing their healthy appearance. Deaths were comparatively few in number. Irrigation was not found necessary. And there seems little

* The principal ailments peculiar to the Melghat are fever, ague, enlargement of the spleen, and dysentery. These are specially prevalent after the rains, in September, October, November, and December). A great deal of difficulty is experienced, and medicine expended, in preventing the Forest Establishments from being disabled by sickness when employed in the Melghât.

room for doubt, judging from the results witnessed so far, that these plantations will ere very long prove remunerative.

The late Deputy Conservator, in submitting his annual Report, took occasion to endorse the view which had been expressed by his predecessor, that teak-seed germinates more freely when it has been stored for a year previously to its being sown than when it is sown soon after its fall from the tree. "This result," writes Captain Douglas, "has, in the present year's experience, again proved to be the case. Fresh seed and stored seed having been tried in some quantity in the same nurseries, and precisely under the same conditions, it is found that the stored seed germinates much more freely, and in much shorter time, than the fresh seed; while Mr. Ballantyne (the Forester) states that his experience in these forests certainly goes to prove that teak-seed does not naturally germinate the year it is shed. The case may be different in Madras and Burmah. I can, however, confidently assert that the most striking results are apparent here, while the same fact was remarked by me during my experience in the Central Provinces."

Bamboo Cultivation.

170. Attempts were made during the year to propagate the bamboo, by means of roots, in various parts of Berar where it had become nearly extinct. The Districts of Oomrawatee and Buldana were supplied with a quantity of roots. But when Captain Douglas inspected these during his cold weather tour, he arrived at the opinion that the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment. In only a few places were the roots alive, where, with constant attention and watering, they had been able to withstand the effects of the hot season. Packets of bamboo seed also were distributed to District officers for purposes of experiment, but the results have not yet been reported. In one portion of a State reserve (Geroo Mattergaon) the bamboo was found growing naturally. In a proposed reserve in the Woon District also, it was met with, but not in any quantity, or of well-grown habit. It is only in the forests of the Melghât that the bamboo seems to grow freely, and there, as already mentioned, it forms at present one of the principal articles of export.

Yield of Timber.

171. The State forests have during the past year been allowed complete rest; no timber having been supplied from them, except to meet a few

unimportant local requirements. Forest conservancy, it will be remembered, is still only in the bud in the Assigned Districts; the department itself having been constituted so recently as 1868. And the extremely exhausted condition of our forests will not warrant any large demands for timber being made upon them for many years to come.

Timber Depôts.

172. The quantity of timber received in the various depôts during the year was in too small quantity to merit report.

Finance.

173. The financial results of the department in the year under review contrast favourably with those obtained in the previous year; the net revenue realized in the former having been rupees 95,817-11-2 (£ 9,581, 15*s*., 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d*.) against rupees 83,975-4-0 (£ 8,397, 10*s*.) in the latter. The following table contains the particulars—

ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR:

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of timber and other stock.	3,679 8 9		
Outstandings on account of sales and excess payments to Contractors . .	24,451 0 10		
		28,130 9 7	
Expenditure during the year ..	....	82,057 7 5	
			1,10,188 1 0
Receipts during the year . .	. ...	1,77,279 3 3	

ASSETS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Value of timber . .	1,905 8 0		
Outstandings on account of sales and excess payments to Contractors	26,821 0 11		
		28,726 8 11	
			2,06,005 12 2
Gain on year's operations ...	....	....	95,817 11 2 (£ 9,582)

174. The interest taken by the officers of the Civil Administration, from the Commissioners of Divisions downward, in the work of forest conservancy was as marked as ever during the year under review; and but for this assistance indeed, the labours of the Forest officers proper would often be futile.

SECTION V.—AGRICULTURE.

In a province which, like Berar, is almost purely agricultural, and which raises produce of great commercial value, the improvement of cultivation is of primary importance as a step towards progress. But the difficulty of the step equals its importance: and the enterprise is one which can only be undertaken very cautiously by foreign officials with, perhaps, but little experience or practical skill in the science and art of agriculture.

Experimental Farms.

175. Two experimental farms which are established at Sheogaon and Oomrawatee have been in full working order throughout the year: and may fairly be said to be yielding good results in extending our knowledge of the conditions of agriculture in these districts; and even to some extent perhaps in recommending to the minds of the cultivators improved methods of husbandry.

On this subject the following remarks by the Commissioner of West Berar are worthy of consideration; even if they may not be accepted by all as absolutely and positively equivalent to ascertained facts—

"Whatever may be the result of our farming experiments, we know already," writes Mr. Lyall, "that a system of irrigation and water-storage will be of inestimable service to the country, if it can be effected at reasonable cost; wherefore more is anticipated from the researches and reports of the Irrigation Officer than from attempts to demonstrate the effects of superior tillage. An Engineer has been now for nearly two seasons prosecuting his surveys through these districts; some information has been gained; plans have been put in hand, and they will soon be tried. All comparative statistics show that agriculture in Berar requires more hands; and that while population is sparse the crops will be thin, especially in the outlying districts. In countries like England, where the supply of water is virtually inexhaustible, population increases in direct ratio to its means of subsistence in solid food, which means are slowly but continuously enlarged. But the supply of water is not so easily augmented by a man's instinctive labour; while it may not be too much to say that the population of more than one province in Central India cannot increase beyond the limit of its water-storage, and that this limit has been already reached. We know that the limit has been reached when the rivers and wells run so dry toward the end of the hot season that, in large tracts, water can only be got by labour of carriage or of digging; and when the use of the impure water to which the

poorest classes are then condemned brings on epidemics. Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces, has clearly shown the connection between impure and insufficient water, and the spread of cholera; so that we have here a plain illustration of the rule that disease is nature's device for restoring the proportion between population and the means of *healthy* subsistence. It would be possible, without straining facts, to show that no marked and wide-spread improvement in agricultural production can be anticipated while the water-supply in Berar falls to the dregs every year. It has been asserted in Kandesh, by the same reasoning, that small-pox has a perceptible effect on the revenue, by retarding cultivation. And there can be no doubt that the growth of our population, on which all progress in Berar must for the present depend, is much hampered by certain physical conditions which might be altered. But to alter them will cost money. Health is wealth, because it has usually cost wealth to procure; the existence of such a commodity as 'health unbought' might in these days be disputed."

Reverting now, however, to the experimental farms at Sheogaon and Oomrawatee, the extent of the former has to be noted as comprising 292, and that of the latter 213·5, acres of land. Both are under the charge of European Superintendents, who have some practical acquaintance with farming, and have undergone a course of special instruction at Kew. The Assistants to the Cotton Commissioner in East and West Berar exercise a general supervision over the farms. The sympathies of the District officers have, moreover, been enlisted on behalf of these institutions by a recent arrangement placing the farms and the establishments connected with them under the orders of the district and divisional authorities.

The primary design of the farms was to stimulate and direct the growth of cotton. But their scope is now being gradually extended to agricultural operations generally; since there is no saying when cotton may cease to hold its present commanding position among the products of the Assigned Districts; and at all events it seems plain that agriculture as a whole, and not merely the cultivation of a single product, is what ought to receive the attention of the administration.

Therefore, as has just been stated, the original cotton farms, under the judicious direction of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, have now developed into model-farms; the object of which is to improve, as far as may be, the general agriculture of the Assigned Districts; and to disseminate a knowledge of those processes which experience has proved to be the most favourable for cultivation. In furtherance of these aims, sons of native

farmers are employed upon the farms as apprentices; and many of the lads prove ready learners, and show much interest in the processes in operation.

Thus, at Sheogaon, while 180 acres, or 84·5 *per cent.* of the whole area, were devoted to cotton, 12 acres were sown with jawaree; and 11 acres with wheat, gram, safflower, and other products. The results obtained as regards cotton will be treated of presently, under a separate heading. Experiments with other produce gave the following results *—

Crop.	Yield per acre, in lbs.
Jawaree	538
Wheat	745
Gram	312
Muth	300
Moong	268
Flax	278
Peas	408

Experiments with Sorghee and Queensland maize have now been suggested. The latter crop, in its indigenous form of *makàee*, is already familiar to the Berar cultivator. On its straw he largely depends as fodder for his plough bullocks and other cattle. And if the Australian variety of this cereal could be made to produce in the Assigned Districts any thing like the yield which it does in Australia, a valuable addition would thus be made to the economic resources of the province.

Ploughing.

176. Full particulars regarding the experiments made during the year at the Sheogaon farm will be found in an interesting Report by its Superintendent, Mr. Dunlop, which was published *in extenso* as an Appendix to the HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS, dated 5th July last. The general absence of ploughing on arable land was one of the most marked peculiarities of the native method of agri-

* The attempts made during the past year to ascertain by actual measurements the average yield of each kind of crop upon a given area were of a more systematic kind than had hitherto been put in practice. The results of some of these experiments have already been published in a tabular form in the Agricultural Gazette of India of the 21st of August last. No positive inferences can be drawn from one year's experiment; but the impression suggested is that the produce per acre in Berar is comparatively low.

culture which attracted attention. The reasons given by the cultivators themselves for this omission on their part of what is regarded in England as an essential operation was, *firstly*, that the crops did not require ploughing; and *secondly* that, if their fields were ploughed, the sun would burn all the nutriment out of the soil. The practice followed throughout Berar is to leave the fields untouched from the time of reaping the crops until a short time before the succeeding sowing season; when a rude kind of harrow is passed once or twice over the land, which is then considered ready for the seed.

It was difficult to understand, however, why crops would not be benefitted in Berar as in most other parts of the world by ploughing; if only on the principle that by the turning up of the soil with the plough vegetable matter which would otherwise remain inert would be brought into contact with the atmosphere, whereby its decomposition would be hastened, and valuable compounds formed. And accordingly ploughing was one of the experiments instituted at the Sheogaon farm. After the first fall of rain a few acres were ploughed up, and sown with jawaree, which produced 660 lbs. of grain, and 2,582 lbs. of straw per acre, against 538 lbs. of grain and 3,318 lbs. of straw per acre yielded by land which had not been ploughed.*

Manures.

177. The important subject of manuring also received a due share of attention at the Sheogaon farm during the year. The manures experimented with were cotton manure, jail-*poudrette*, wood-ashes, and broken bones. The cotton-manure is reported to have proved very successful; land manured with it having yielded, in one experiment, 430 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, against 160 lbs. per acre on land not manured. It is considered, however, that the costliness of this kind of manure will prove a

* Compare, however, on this subject the views contained in the following passage extracted from the Agricultural Gazette of India of the 21st August last —"Is deep ploughing always advisable? Certainly not: there are circumstances under which it would be simple madness to plough deep. Thus, many sub-soils consist of poor soapy clay, which, if turned up in any quantity, might remain for months on the surface of the land, doing great injury, and rendering it impossible to prepare a proper bed for the reception of seed. Again, some sub-soils contain a combination of sulphur and iron, which, if brought to the surface, would poison all vegetable growth for months afterwards, and probably result in the loss of at least one crop after the deep ploughing. Again, on a poor sand resting on a sandy sub-soil, which, through careful cultivation, has improved in quality, it would be the height of folly to plough under the richer surface and bring up the starved sub-soil."

bar to its general adoption. A ton of *poudrette*, brought from the Central Jail at Akolah, and applied to the fields, had apparently no effect whatever on the crops; a result ascribed to the fact of the earth employed in its preparation in the first instance having consisted of decayed basalt, which must doubtless have consumed much of the substance of the manure. Wood-ashes are said to have had no effect as manure; and experiments with bones also ended in failure, owing to no appliances for crushing the bones being available.

English ploughs appreciated by the natives.

178. Reverting to the subject of ploughing, the following extract from a Report by the Superintendent of the Sheogaon farm seems worthy of insertion in this place; if it were only to show that, however dominant may be the natural conservatism of the native mind in regard to agriculture, yet even here the principle of self-interest is capable of very plainly asserting itself—

"Last year," writes Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of the Sheogaon Cotton Farm, "the bulk of the land was ploughed with the native plough, as the English ploughs are not strong enough to break up the hard soil; but now we use nothing but the latter, which are admirably adapted to our work, when used in the proper season, say from November till the end of April. The farm is supplied with seven English ploughs, made by Messrs. Cooke and Co., Messrs. Howard and Co., and Messrs. Ramson and Sims. You (*viz., the Deputy Commissioner*) have yourself seen them working and can judge how well they suit our purpose. Besides, they are more economical than the native plough, requiring only four bullocks instead of six. In short, we can plough an acre of land for rupees 4-8-0 (9*s.*); while ploughing with the native plough is calculated to cost rupees 6-15-0 (13*s.*, 10½*d.*) per acre. The Patel of Allusna, the adjoining village, was so pleased with the working of the Government ploughs, that he borrowed them for a few days to plough up a portion of his own land; and a Desmook in this district, who cultivates about 1,000 acres, has asked me to procure a Howard's plough for him. I have no doubt that when they are more widely known, I shall receive more requisitions of this kind. The cost of each plough, delivered in Berar, is rupees 42 (£4, 4*s.*); and if each village took a plough, the original outlay would no doubt soon be recovered by saving in the expense of ploughing. It was at one time thought that it would be difficult to get the natives to work the English ploughs in a proper manner; but Mr. Batcock (the late Superintendent of Cotton experiments) assures me that he had one native ploughman on the farm whose work an English ploughman would find a difficulty in surpassing.

I can imagine no country better adapted to the use of the steam plough than this. The price of cotton has now fallen so low, and other products in proportion, that the native cultivator, to earn a comfortable living, must take more out of his soil than formerly. The better class of cultivators appear to realize the present state of things; and are I think willing to adopt measures to attain to a higher degree of agriculture; and a steam plough would rarely in the season be unemployed for want of orders. The present fall in prices may thus eventually have a good effect on this province. The cultivators may be forced to more industrious habits, and become less careless in preparing their produce for sale. It may also make them better appreciate the exertions of Government in connection with these model farms, and more ready to adopt the measures proposed to them. In my last Report, I mentioned that an enterprising native was making arrangements for bringing out a steam plough; but some financal difficulties have, I understand, prevented him from doing so."

179. The success which has attended the farm at Sheogaon has been due in a great measure to the spirit in which the late Superintendent of experiments, Mr. Batcock, set about his duties; and to the degree in which he won the confidence and interest of the natives; not condemning as absurd those opinions which he found held by people accustomed to cultivate the land for centuries past in their own interests; but, on the contrary, admitting his own imperfect knowledge of the climate and soil, and of the peculiar treatment of crops which such might possibly necessitate, and resting content with, first of all, gaining an insight into the native methods, and then offering his suggestions for their amendment. And the result as recorded by his immediate superior, Mr. Dunlop, is that "Mr. Batcock's excellent manner with the natives made him most popular in Allusna, "where he lived, and so highly respected by the majority of "the people of that village that he had little difficulty in "getting them to follow his advice."

Cost of Experimental Farms.

180. Financially, the results attained by means of the model farms have at least been cheap. For against a total expenditure of rupees 6,902 (£ 690, 4s.), there have been receipts from sale of produce, amounting to rupees 2,020 (£ 202), leaving a total outlay of rupees 4,882 (£ 488, 4s.)

Crops. 181. Turning now to the agricultural statistics of the province for the year, the cultivated area under each kind of crop may be approximately stated as follows—

Crops.	Oomrawatee.	Ellichpur	Woon	Akolah.	Buldana.	Basim.	Total.
Rice	1,249	5,889	13,336	351	10,033	14,021	44,879
Wheat ..	1,13,759	51,036	42,108	64,864	1,64,226	1,03,386	5,39,379
Jawaree	3,77,722	1,86,528	2,26,062	4,56,306	3,54,077	1,49,219	17,49,914
Other food grains ...	36,108	47,155	49,080	95,495	1,87,679	49,948	4,65,465
Oil seeds	41,516	16,638	40,811	60,262	40,790	7,340	2,07,357
Sugar-cane ...	539	211	47	188	3,994	5,458	10,437
Cotton	3,61,210	1,91,257	1,39,160	4,46,498	2,94,262	85,486	15,17,873
Opium					544	.	544
Fibre	740	.....	505	717	635	345	2,942
Tobacco ...	9,218	6,294	1,511	7,083	5,333	1,117	30,556
Other products	52,768	52,562	36,192	2,20,224	1,96,802	97,916	6,56,464
Jagheer lands, of which details are not available		.		39,269	46,768	91,331	1,77,368
Total	9,94,829	5,57,570	5,18,812	13,91,257	13,05,143	6,05,567	54,03,178
Spring crop* ...	7,73,959	98,869	1,17,158	11,87,533	9,73,790	3,59,417	35,10,726
Autumn do. ...	1,89,417	4,58,701	4,31,654	1,64,455	2,84,585	1,54,819	16,83,631

The principal products of the spring crop are rice, cotton, jawaree, and thil; and of the autumn crop wheat, pulse, and oil-seed.

The breadth of land under cultivation in 1869-70, and 1870-71 respectively shows an increase of 1·5 *per cent.* acres in favour of the latter year. In a preceding Chapter of this Report the above result has already been attributed to the progress of the Survey, and the taking up of waste land. The increase chiefly showed itself as regards the cultivation of cotton, wheat and other food grains, and sugar. In the area sown with fibre and miscellaneous products, on the other hand, a falling off of about 26,000 acres had to be registered, as compared with the previous year.

Rice was sown most largely in the Basim and Woon districts. Wheat was grown extensively over the whole province; and sugar-cane chiefly in Basim and Buldana. Of certain sam-

* 31,453 acres of land were taken up for cultivation, but remained either uncultivated, or the seed did not germinate.

ples of Virginia tobacco which were produced in East Berar the Commissioner of that Division writes that the tobacco was of "prime quality," and would command a good price in Europe, being perhaps too aromatic for native use, but well adapted for being made into cigars.

Cotton.

182. The importance belonging to this staple in Berar is too well known to require mention. A special Commissioner has been engaged for the last five or six years in the work of fostering its growth and facilitating its export in connection with the Central Provinces and Berar. The most marked results, as is every where known, have attended his labours, and the labours of the District officers and others who have co-operated with him. And although Mr. Carnac himself has been very little in Berar, or even in the Central Provinces, during the year under review, yet his care of the cotton interests of the province has been as earnest, if not perhaps as close, as ever; and the following notes on the subject, almost *verbatim* from his own pen, present a clear exposition of the results attained under this head during the past season.

Area sown with Cotton in Berar.

183. In the following table the area sown with cotton in the season under report is shown and compared with the cotton acreage of the province during the two preceding years—

Divisions.	Districts.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Berar ...	Oomrawatee* ...	182,183	325,692	361,210	35,518	.....
	Ellichpur* ...	309,172	187,942	191,257	3,315	.....
	Woon	131,161	134,543	139,160	4,617	.....
	Total ...	622,516	648,177	691,627	43,450	.....
West Berar...	Akolah	406,862	411,690	446,498	34,808	.....
	Buldana ...	195,123	291,762	294,262	2,500	.....
	Basim	62,241	64,157	85,486	21,329	.....
	Total ...	664,226	767,609	826,246	58,637	.....
	Grand Total ...	1,286,742	1,415,786	1,517,873	102,087	.....

* The difference between the figures of the Oomrawatee and Ellichpur Districts during the seasons, 1868-69 and 1869-70, is due to transfers of territory between these Districts.

Increase during 1870-71.

184. Thus the area sown with cotton increased during the season 1870-71 from 1,415,786 acres, the figures of the season 1869-70, to 1,517,873 acres, being an increase of 7·21 *per cent.* Taking the cultivated area of the province at 4,703,618 acres, the percentage of cotton cultivation may be stated at 32·27 *per cent.*; and the crop may be said to occupy nearly two-fifths of the cultivated lands of the Purna valley.

Relative area under Cotton in Berar.

185. The total area sown with cotton in India is roughly estimated at 12,890,000 acres. And assuming these figures to be tolerably correct, the cotton acreage of Berar represents nearly 6·12 *per cent.* of the total area sown with this crop in India. When it is remembered also that the area under cotton cultivation in the United States of America hardly exceeds 8,885,000 acres, the important dimensions attained by this crop in Berar will be clearly perceived. The great productive power of the American Cotton Belt, the care there taken in the cultivation of the plant, and probably certain climatic and other causes make the out-turn per acre in America very much larger than can be boasted of in Berar.

The Cotton season of 1870-71.

186. The season of 1870-71 was not without its anxieties; and conflicting reports were circulated soon after the commencement of the monsoon regarding the prospects of the crop. *First*, immediately succeeding the burst of the monsoon, there was a long break of hot dry weather, which threatened to destroy the young plants. And then, when the rain did return, the down-pour was so heavy and continuous that it threatened, at one time, to cause considerable damage to the plants, which had already been seriously tried by the previous drought. The Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, and the mercantile world generally, were kept duly informed of the crop prospects by the reports periodically submitted by the Cotton Commissioner;—by whom the prospects of the crop, as perceptible at the close of December 1870, were reviewed as follows—

"According to the estimates of the Deputy Commissioners and the officers best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar—a tract supplying

about one-quarter of the cotton annually exported from Bombay—has certainly not decreased during this season, which, in consequence of the great fall of prices, must be considered to have been, on the whole, a discouraging one for the cultivators. As regards the effect of the season on the crop, the same authorities report that in the chief cotton-supplying district, the yield, if no unforeseen calamity occur, is likely to be an excellent one, and that the late rains which caused so much alarm affected but a small portion of the early crop. From the information given above, and from the enquiries made, which corroborated the above reports, I am inclined to believe that the effect of the rain was not very serious; and that, as but a small portion of the crop was ripe at the time, the damage will be found to be confined to the early pickings, and that, unless the rain returns, the quality of the cotton will improve as the season advances. And we may hope that, under present conditions, the exports from our Provinces will not fall short of a quarter of a million bales. But it must be remembered that if prices are very low, it generally happens that the local manufactures revive, and that a large quantity of cotton is brought up for local consumption, which affects the quantity available for export."

The Cotton Commissioner's Periodical Reports to the Chamber of Commerce.

In April last, however, the above opinion was modified in consequence of unfavourable weather; and the following report was then made—

"Judging from the experience of former years, I think it may be "fairly assumed, on the most moderate computation, that the total of "the exports of these Provinces at the end of the "present season will not fall short of 230,000 bales. "This is judged from the figures of former years given below, which "show the exports up to the same point in former seasons."

Forecast made in April.

Year.	Up to the 10th April.	Total at the end of the season.
	Bales.	Bales.
1867-68	156,300 ...	230,000
1868-69*	237,038 ...	275,000
1869-70	133,917 ...	209,000
1870-71	155,089 ...	230,000

* This was an early season.

Estimate confirmed by the Exports.

187. Up to the end of May, which is generally considered the close of the cotton season, the exports from the Central Provinces and Berar amounted to about 235,000 bales, of which quantity about 210,000 bales were contributed by the Assigned Districts. This will show that the estimate formed by the Cotton department was not very inaccurate. In May, however, the price of cotton in Europe suddenly rose, in consequence of the improved state of affairs on the Continent of Europe. An unusual activity was communicated to the cotton markets of Berar, which has helped to assist the exports, as will be shown immediately.

There was fortunately no return of the "boll-worm" which caused so much damage during the previous season.* But in January, when the crop was ripe, and the picking was in progress, unseasonable rain returned, and much of the cotton was stained and damaged, a circumstance to be regretted as tending to affect the character of our produce.

Exports of Cotton from Berar during past season.

188. The exports from Berar will now be shown. The figures of the season under report are thus compared with those of former years—

	Bales of 400 lbs.		
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
By railway . .	228,700 ...	170,290 ...	207,093
By road	4,300 ...	5,698 .	2,172
Total .	233,000 . .	175,988 ...	209,265

The figures of the past season show an increase of nearly 19 *per cent.* over those of 1869-70; and, though falling short of the exports of 1868-69, which was a very favourable season, yet exhibit, on the whole, a satisfactory result, when it is remembered that the increase both in the area sown with cotton

* The subject of insects injurious to the Cotton-plant, and other farm crops, in Berar received the special attention of Mr. Batcock, Superintendent of Agricultural Experiments, during the year under review. The result of his researches will be found stated by himself in his Report, which, as already mentioned, forms a Supplement to the HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS, dated 5th July last.

and in the quantity exported has taken place in the face of the marked fall in the price of the staple shown in the accompanying statement—

Date.	1870.	1871.	Date.	1870.	1871.
January 14th..	9 3/8	6 5/8	May 6th ...	9 5/8	5 7/8
,, 21st ...	9 3/8	6 5/8	,, 13th ...	9 1/2	5 3/4
,, 28th...	9 3/4	6 5/8	,, 20th ...	9 7/16	5 3/4
February 4th...	9 1/8	6 1/2	,, 27th ...	9 3/4	6
,, 11th...	9 3/4	6 1/2			
,, 18th...	9 3	6 1/2	June 3rd ...	9 1/4	6 1/16
,, 25th...	9 1/2	6 5/8	,, 10th ...	9 1/4	6 3/16
March 4th...	9 3/8–9 1/2	6 1/4	,, 17th ...	8 7/8	6 7/16
,, 11th...	9 1/4	6 1/4	,, 24th ...	8 3/4	6 5/8
,, 18th ..	9 1/4	6	July 1st ...	8 1/2	6 7/8
,, 25th...	9 3/8	5 15/16	,, 8th ...	8 1/8	6 7/8
April 1st ..	9 3/8	6			
,, 15th ..	9 1/2	6 1/8			
,, 22nd...	9 5/8	6 1/8			
,, 29th ..	9 5/8	6 1/8			

Progress in the system of pressing the Cotton.

189. Not less satisfactory is the increase in the number of full-pressed bales that have been exported to Europe from Berar this season, a subject that has been referred to with satisfaction in former Administration Reports. In those reports too, the reason for considering the progress of the system of full-pressing as satisfactory has been explained. The figures are given below—

Years.	Full-pressed bales exported by railway from Berar	Half-pressed bales.	"Dokras" or loose bags.
1865-66...	*In this year the whole of the cotton was exported in loose bags.*		
1866-67.....	644	41,866 ...	574,338
1867-68	31,659 ...	145,733 ...	152,122
1868-69	65,957 ...	151,607 ...	30,993
1869-70.....	113,024 ...	52,136 ...	15,450
1870-71.....	155,125 ..	47,795 ..	12,516

The Central Provinces and Berar cotton fetch a somewhat higher price in Liverpool than "*Fair Dhollera*." Thus when *Fair Dhollera* is selling at *7d.*; *Hmgunghât* would sell at about 7½*d.*; and *Fair Oomrawatee* at about 7¼*d.*

Analysis of these figures.

190. Thus in 1865-66, or only five seasons ago, a full-pressed bale was unknown in Berar; and the whole crop went down to Bombay in loose bags called *dokras*. In the season 1869-70, 66 *per cent.* of the cotton exported by railway consisted of full-pressed bales, *i. e.*, bales packed ready for export; 30 *per cent.* was half-pressed; and only 4 *per cent.* went down in loose bags. In the season that has just closed, the proportions were as follows—

Full-pressed cotton	...74·91 *per cent.*
Half-pressed	...23·08 ,,
Loose bags	... 2·01 ,,

The above result may be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that on the full-pressing of the cotton at the fountain-head the delivery of the staple in a clean and unadulterated state at the Factory in Europe greatly depends.

Proportion of the Cotton exported from Berar to the Cotton Supply of India.

191. The following figures will help to show that Berar, considering its area, plays a respectable part in supplying the markets of Europe with cotton. India may be said to export on an average about 1,676,000* bales of 400 lbs. each. These exports are supplied approximately as follows—

	Bales.
Bombay	1,179,000
Dharwar	25,000
Kurrachee	26,000
Coconada	32,000
Madras	124,000
Tuticorin	84,000
Calcutta	200,000
Rangoon	6,000
Total...	1,676,000

Berar, after providing its own requirements—or at least such of its own requirements as it does not prefer to leave un-

* These are the figures of 1868.

satisfied for the greater advantage of supplying the English markets with cotton—yields about 220,000 bales, or rather more than 13 *per cent.*, of the cotton exports of India; a high proportion considering the size of the province.

Full-Presses.

192. The number of full-presses now at work in Berar is as follows—

	Presses.
Khamgaon	8
Sheogaon	2
Akôt	2
Budnaira	2
Oomrawatee	4
Total...	18

All these presses, with the exception of the two at Akôt, are worked by steam power.

Thus Berar is now pretty well provided with presses; in fact it will be seen that about three-quarter of the bulk of the crop is now full-pressed. There is therefore not much room for more presses; but the description of press in use is being improved. Two presses on the newest and best principle are being set up at Khamgaon by the Mufassil Press and Ginning Company; and the same Company propose placing two new presses of the same character at Oomrawatee. When these are erected, the old presses will be removed to some smaller mart. It is also proposed to set up a new full-press at Akôt.

Improvement in the class of Presses used.

Half-Presses.

193. The half-presses are numerous. The bales turned out by them are clumsy and bulky; and are only used for cotton purchased for re-sale

in Bombay. The following is a list of these presses. They are at the best but a make-shift.

Divisions.	Districts.	Towns.	Number of half-presses.
East Berar	Oomrawatee	Oomrawatee ...	16
		Moortizapur	4
		Karnja	2
		Mungrool	1
West Berar	Akolah	Khamgaon	10
		Sheegaon	7
		Total ..	40

Extraction of oil from the Cotton Seed.

194. It is pleasant to be able to note, in connection with the steam factories in Berar, that it is proposed to utilize during the rainy season parts of their machinery which in former years have remained idle owing to their being no cotton in the market at that season. The idea is to adapt a portion of the machinery so as to admit of the cotton-seed being husked and pressed, in view to the preparation of oil and oil-cake therefrom. It is to be hoped that this excellent scheme for utilizing, at one and the same time, machinery which would otherwise be idle and great quantities of cotton-seed may meet with the success it deserves.

Satisfactory working of the Railway Traffic.

195. Before leaving this subject, it is to be noticed that the system of cotton-pressing, together with the improved arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, has rendered the once periodical blocks in the transit of cotton a legend of the past. Indeed the traffic arrangements during the past season have been very satisfactory; and, thanks to the completion of a second branch railway, Berar may now boast of being thoroughly well provided with the means of railway transport for the most important item of its produce.

Experiments in Cotton cultivation.

196. The measures adopted for improving the cultivation of cotton have now to be referred to.

The experiments instituted during the year at the cotton farms of Sheogaon and Oomrawatee had to combat with a not very favourable season. But facts have at least been collected tending to show the advantages of deep ploughing and manuring. From an acre of land thus treated, 186 lbs. of cleaned cotton were picked on the Oomrawatee farm; whilst at Sheogaon a return of 150 lbs. was secured. When it is remembered that, taking even an extreme estimate, the average out-turn in Berar is not more than 100 lbs. to the acre, these results, conducted as they were with all the disadvantages of a capricious season, are not unsatisfactory.

Report on the Produce.

197. The following extract from the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gives the judgment of the Chamber on the produce which was submitted to them for opinion, and it will be seen that the cotton grown in Berar from Hinguughât seed is declared to be superior to the produce of Hinguughât itself—

No. 1. *Hinguughât.*—" Very fine color, staple fine, long and very " strong; this cotton is superior to genuine Hinguughât " in every respect.

No. 2. *Bunnee.*—" Very good color, staple fine and strong, but a " little uneven.

No. 3. *Jurree.*—" Good color, fine staple, but hardly equal to No. 2.

No. 4. *Dharwar.*—" Good color and clean staple, soft and weak.

No. 5. *New Orleans, two years' growth in India.*—" Good white color, " staple fine, but irregular and rather weak.

No. 6. *New Orleans, grown from fresh seed.*—" Good white color, " staple fine and fair length, but deficient in strength."

Improved measures adopted.

198. The many methods mentioned in former reports of topping the plants, selecting the seed, &c., for the improvement of the crop were duly persevered in, and it is confidently hoped that they will bear fruit in due season.

Hybridization.

199. Major Trevor-Clarke's valuable instructions for improving the cotton plant by hybridization were also attended to; and hope is enter-

tained that it will be found possible to cross the hardy native plant with one or more of the long-stapled exotic varieties.

Failure of Exotic Cotton.

200. During the past year, however, as in previous seasons, the cultivation of exotic cotton has proved an utter failure.

Cotton yield per acre.

201. At Oomrawatee, the highest yield per acre of the several varieties of clean cotton is given below—

	lbs.
Bunnee	184
Hingunghât	180
Jurree	66
Dharwar	14
New Orleans	6½

The results at the Sheogaon farm were hardly more favourable; and were as follows—

	lbs.
Jurree	150
Bunnee	86
Hingunghât	56
New Orleans	18
Dharwar	24

Opening of the Oomrawatee Railway.

202. In conclusion, the opening of the Branch State Railway to the cotton market of Oomrawatee seems to demand a brief notice. By the construction of this line, a want has been supplied; and the arrangements for carrying the cotton crop in this Province may now be described as complete. The line was opened on the

17th of February; and up to the end of June the following traffic had been carried—

	Exported.			Imported.		
	No.	Weight in maunds.	Charges.	No.	Weight in maunds.	Charges.
			Rs.			Rs.
Full-pressed bales of cotton	42,009	208,835	3,52,847	.....	.....	.....
Half-pressed do.	3,207	25,812	67,372	.....	.....	.....
Piece goods	25	59	145	984	4,718	17,496
Twist	.....	.....	.....	230	898	1,970
General goods	... ..	16,292	12,384	.....	118,440	1,05,611
Passengers	9,186	.....	9,817	7,133	.....	.. ...
Parcels, luggage, horses, carriages, and dogs	533	1,178	1,606	510	2,740	1,352
Total...	54,960	252,176 or tons 9,231.	4,44,170	8,857	126,796 or tons 4,641.	1,26,429

The Khamgaon Railway.

203. The traffic on the little Khamgaon line also has been considerable, 42,405 bales, or about 7,572 tons, of cotton having been carried in the season.

Prospects of present season.

204. It is somewhat early to give a forecast of the prospects of the present season. But from East Berar, where there has been heavy rain, the reports are favourable. In West Berar, and more especially in the southern tracts of that Division, the rainfall during the month of June and the first-half of July was very scanty; so that much anxiety was at one time felt. But more recent accounts show that sufficient rain has fallen to place the crop beyond present danger, and to remove for the time the first of the many anxieties of the season.

Stock.

205. According to the most accurate returns available, the number of horned cattle in Berar is about 1,839,670; the number of horses and ponies about 31,444; camels 264; donkeys 17,719; sheep and goats 288,780. Carts are returned as 100,371 in number; and ploughs as 90,568.

The cattle suffer considerably from want of water every hot weather, when they grow very lean. Improved arrangements for the storage of water throughout the province would, in the item of the health of the cattle alone, repay in a very few years the cost of construction. Nothing of the nature of a murrain occurred during the year.

Horse-breeding.

206. The experiment mentioned in last year's Administration Report of introducing small Arab stallions adapted in size to the mares of the country has turned out, so far as it has gone, successful. The little horse "Jairam," known on the turf of Western India for many years as a racing galloway of rare pluck and stoutness, was the stallion employed; having been purchased for a small sum from his late owner, H. H. Agha Khan of Bombay. The Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, Major Allardyce, who has charge of the horse, writes that he has already found favour among the horse-breeders of the district; and has had, in all, 46 mares sent to him.

Applications from different parts of the province for another stallion of a similar description with "Jairam" have been received; and remain uncomplied with only because it is almost impossible to find horses of the right kind.

"The applications for the services of 'Jairam,'" says Major Allardyce, "are more numerous than they were, and are on the increase. Many have to be refused, to the no small disappointment of parties who bring their mares from a distance. In a few years, we ought to observe a very marked improvement in the class of horses and ponies. Many of the well-to-do Patels and others appear to be taking an interest in horse-breeding."

Orders have been issued for the institution of a horse and cattle-show at Akolah; and the result will form in due time the subject of report.

SECTION VI.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

207. The subjoined Table shows the average price of produce in the Province during 1870-71, as compared with 1869-70—

Particulars.	1869-70						1870-71.					
	Per maund of											
	82 lbs		80 lbs		Provincial average.		82 lbs		80 lbs.		Provincial average.	
	East Berar.		West Berar				East Berar		West Berar			
	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs.	A. P.
Cotton, cleaned	25	0 0	32	15 7	28	15 9	17	0 0	13	3 8	15	1 10
Wheat	4	0 0	4	9 8	4	4 10	3	9 0	2	15 6	3	4 3
Gram ...	5	0 0	5	1 9	5	0 10	3	7 6	2	11 7	3	1 6
Rice	7	0 0	6	0 10	6	8 5	4	2 10	4	3 9	4	3 3
Jawaree	2	0 0	1	15 11	1	15 11	1	8 3	1	6 11	1	7 7
Oil seeds ..	3	8 0	3	11 9	3	9 10	2	15 8	4	7 6	3	11 7
Tobacco	14	0 0	19	8 0	16	12 0	12	7 1	13	1 1	12	12 1
Plough bullocks, each	100	0 0	56	12 8	78	6 4	54	0 0	43	12 9	48	14 4
Buffaloes do.	80	0 0	53	8 0	66	12 0	38	0 0	40	5 4	39	2 8

It will be perceived that, with the single exception of oil-seeds, prices have all fallen considerably in the course of the past year.

Labour.

208. The price of labour on the whole has slightly decreased, as will be seen from the average noted below. This has doubtless depended on the fall in the price of food, cotton, and other commodities.

		1869-70				1870-71.			
		East Berar		West Berar		East Berar		West Berar	
		Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P
Skilled	Wages per diem	1	0 0	0	13 0	0	13 2	0	13 0
Unskilled	Wages per diem	0	5 0	0	5 0	0	4 4	0	4 4
Cart with bullocks	do	1	3 11	1	1 4	1	1 4	0	15 8
Camels, each ...	do	0	10 8	0	12 4	0	8 8	0	13 4
Donkeys,* per score	do.	6	14 8	3	10 8	6	4 8	3	2 8
Bullocks, per pair	do.	0	11 0	0	11 8	0	11 6	0	12 4

* It thus appears that donkey-labour is worth in East Berar twice what it is worth in West Berar.

On this subject the Commissioner of West Berar writes as follows—

"Though very remarkable immigration into these districts of labouring men and artizans, with their families, from the Central Provinces and from Northern India, especially from Bundelkund, has brought down the rate of wages considerably this year, it is still at a rate sufficient for comfortable subsistence; and as food is now very fairly cheap, the price of labour would probably have fallen still more if the demand for it were not still so active in this prosperous country. I have good reason for asserting that upwards of 28,000 persons left the Nagpur Division for Berar in 1870; while from Northern India have come down just that class of working men which we so much need—the carpenters, blacksmiths, and other handicraftsmen."

It would be curious to enquire what share in producing the above result is ascribable to the retention of the *raiatwaree* system in Berar, in preference to the foreign, and perhaps uncongenial, method of revenue administration which prevails in the Central Provinces; or whether the income-tax can have had any thing to do with the remarkable immigration in question; for that impost, as Government is aware, is not levied from the inhabitants of the Assigned Districts.

SECTION VII.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Salt.

209. The salt wells of the Akolah district, now no longer worked, form a curious physical feature of the Berar valley. They lie in a brine-bearing stratum some fifty miles in length and ten in breadth, on both sides of the Purna river, the principal wells being close to Dahihanda, a village about 15 miles N. N. E. of Akolah.

In the year 1855-56 there were 398 wells at work; and the annual revenue which these yielded amounted to rupees 24,000 (£ 2,400), although the appliances used were of a rude description. The system pursued was as follows: wells of small diameter, three or four feet only, were sunk to a depth (near Dahihanda) of ninety to one hundred and twenty feet, the sides being prevented from falling in by a kind of basket work. Immediately over the briny stratum, there was found a band of sandstone grit, on piercing which the brine rose in the wells with great violence. The brine was raised by a bucket and rope; and was evaporated by exposure to the sun in shallow pans.

The salt produced is stated to have been rendered bitter by deliquescent salts, which could no doubt have been easily removed by proper treatment. Probably the mere pouring off of the mother-liquor after a certain proportion of the salt had been deposited would have sufficed for this purpose.

Soda.

210. Soda is obtained in considerable quantities from the remarkable Lonar lake, which occupies what is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano in the Buldana district.

The sides of the crater are almost perpendicular and about 500 feet in height.

When the lake partially dries up in the hot weather, a crystalized deposit known as "papri" is collected from the edges. This contains about 20 *per cent.* of carbonate of soda, and some common salt. The underlying mud is also sold, but it contains only eight or nine *per cent.* of soda. The richest product of the lake however is "Dalla," which is obtained in lumps of crystals by divers when the lake is full. These are got from

the sides of two openings which appear filled in the hot season with a thick black slime. The divers cannot work at that time; but when the slime is diluted by the lake filling in the rains, they go down and bring up the lumps. It is not known whether these are portions of a solid deposit, or "soda mine," or whether they are formed every season by soda springs welling up from below.

Quarries.

211. Building stone of one kind or other is found almost everywhere in Berar, except along the valley of the Purna.

In most places it is a hard intractable basalt, with a very irregular fracture, and almost impossible to dress. Some of it is liable to decay on exposure to the weather; and the works of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company in Berar have suffered from this cause.

A great *fault* in the geological strata, crossing the country in an east and west direction, close to the foot of the Gawalgarh range north of Ellichpur exposes a series of sand-stones and lime-stones, some of which are well adapted for building purposes.

In the Woon district there exist extensive beds of lime-stone and sand-stone. The former will probably ere long become of importance in supplying the necessary flux without which the iron ore of the Wardah valley cannot be economically worked.

Iron ore.

212. Iron ore has been found in the Buldana district, in the hills about Karinja, and among the low ranges close to Oomrawatee on the north-east. But the only deposits likely to be worked are those of Woon, where, especially in the Tanak hills to the south of the district, the valuable description called hæmatite occurs in abundance. Some of the beds examined were stated to contain from 9 to 17 feet in thickness of ore, which gave on analysis from 53 to 68 *per cent.* of iron. These deposits appear to have been worked ages ago; some of the slag contained as much as 34 *per cent.* of iron.

Coal.

213. The most important portion, however, of the mineral wealth of Berar lies in the valuable deposits of coal in Woon, forming by far the larger part of the Wardah coal field.

As stated in last year's Administration Report, this field was explored, on both sides of the Wardah, during the cold season of 1869-70, by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey.

The coal occurs in the Barakar beds of the Damuda series; and these beds are, on the right or Berar bank of the Wardah, fortunately found at a very moderate depth. Coal was struck at Pisgaon near Mahdi or Mardi at a depth of 77 feet, and the seam showed 30 feet of coal. It is reported to be of as good quality as any yet found in this field.

Early in the year under review, the executive charge of the boring operations for the further examination of the field, was made over, under the orders of the Government of India, to the local authorities, the Geological Survey retaining the professional direction of the works.

The services of Mr. Smyth, previously employed under Mr. Hughes, were transferred, together with the necessary tools, to the Local Administration. Application was made to the Government of India for the sanction of establishments both for completing the exploration, and for the experimental working of the coal-field. With the latter object it was proposed to employ a Mining Engineer to sink one or two trial shafts, and get up sufficient coal to allow of actual trial being made as to its qualities for locomotive purposes on the railway. Boring was carried on by Mr. Smyth up to the setting in of the rains of 1870; by which time bore holes had been sunk at the following places: Bellora, Nilja, Junara Boregaon, Gaori, Rajur, Sakri, Pisgaon, and Manki. Some of these were sunk less with the expectation of actually striking coal, than with the object of defining the limits of the various strata. Good coal was met with at four places: Nilja, Junara, Rajur, and Pisgaon.

As it was evidently necessary to supplement the borings with trial shafts, arrangements were made after the rains to carry out the proposals submitted earlier in the year to the Government of India. A Mining Engineer, Mr. Bourne, was provisionally engaged; tools and plant were collected; and in March 1871 a shaft was commenced at Pisgaon, and sunk 19 feet. This site had been selected, after personal inspection by the Superintending Engineer, and on the advice of the Geological and District authorities, as in all respects most suitable

for a trial pit. But just as every thing was in full working order, and hopes had begun to be entertained that in less than a month coal ready for trial would be delivered at the railway, instructions were received to limit the operations to borings, and to stop the shaft. These orders were, on reconsideration, modified by the Government of India; but this was not done until the season was too far advanced to admit of the work being pushed on, as it will now be as soon as the cold weather sets in.

The progress made has therefore been limited to extending and completing the exploration of the limits of the field explored by Mr. Hughes in 1869-70. The past year's work has had the advantage of Mr. Hughes' own guidance and advice, as well as, for a part of the time, his personal presence. It is to be regretted that ill-health compelled him to leave before the end of the season.

SECTION VIII.—MANUFACTURES.

In a purely agricultural country like Berar, there is naturally very little to record under the present heading—

"Cotton cloth, mostly of the coarser kinds"—writes Mr. Lyall—"though finer textures can be made to order; some stout carpets, and some *charjamahs*, or Indian saddles, are made within the province. A little silk-weaving goes on; and the dyes are good at certain places. At Dewalghat, near Buldana, they forge steel of fair quality. Nagpur supplies fine cloths: nearly all articles of furniture or luxury come from the west; and almost the whole labour of the province is more profitably employed in raising raw produce to pay for them."

214. In the town of Ellichpur there are a few families who make small carpets when they receive an order; but, whenever a task is done, the looms lie idle till another order comes in. Even with these families, however, carpet-making is not a regular calling; but is taken up only in the intervals between other avocations. The American war, by raising the price of cotton so remarkably, checked even the limited manufactures which have ever been known in Berar.

215. The jail at Akolah is bestowing instructions in cloth-manufactures very largely. But in the opinion of the Commissioner of the Division, "the knowledge does not take root in the country;" for the proficient is dishonest, and without capital; and, when discharged from prison, he reverts too frequently to his old courses; so that the skill he has acquired is lost even upon himself.

Among the "educational appliances" which were sent from Berar to the recent International Exhibition, a Marhattee globe seems to have attracted notice.

SECTION IX.—TRADE.

216. The best mode of obtaining reliable statistics under this head has formed the subject of much consideration, and of some practical experiment too, during the past year. The posts established for the purpose of registering imports and exports as they pass cannot be said to have worked very satisfactorily; and it is under contemplation to enlist the agency of the Patels in carrying out this work.

217. The general results of the trade of the Province, by rail and road, during the year are given below: but the figures, it must be noted, cannot be accepted as any thing better than approximations—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
East Berar.	From Central Provinces; (northern and eastern border) ...	2,54,05,029	2,02,18,070	4,56,23,099
	From Central Provinces and Nizam's Country; (south-east and southern border.) .	15,83,221	12,14,440	27,97,661
West Berar.	From Khandeish and Bombay; (western border) ...	86,39,260	1,13,35,193	1,99,74,453
	From Aurungabad and Jalna; (south-western border) ..	11,16,910	32,78,290	43,95,200
	Total ..	3,67,44,420	3,60,45,993	7,27,90,413
		£3,674,442	£3,604,599	£7,279,041

No comparison in detail of the above statistics with those of the previous year has been attempted, owing to the palpable errors which were contained in the returns furnished for the latter year.

The total value of imports entering the province by rail is stated at rupees 1,45,74,385 (£1,457,438, 10*s.*), and of those entering by road at rupees 2,21,70,035 (£ 2,217,003, 10*s.*); while rupees 1,81,54,577 (£ 1,815,457, 14*s.*) worth are said to have been exported by rail, and rupees 1,78,91,416 (£1,789,141, 12*s.*) worth exported by road. By weight, again, 1,270,627 maunds (about 101,650,160 lbs.) were imported, and 1,333,818 maunds exported by rail, and about 1,530,560 maunds imported and 1,006,353 maunds exported by road during the year.

Oomrawatee Railway-borne goods.

218. The Oomrawatee State Railway, which was publicly opened for traffic on the 17th February 1871, carried, up to 6th May 1871, the following goods—

	Maunds.
Cotton	110,626
Piece goods	3,025
Twist	312
General goods	75,598
Parcels, luggage, &c.	3,266
Total	1,92,827

Principal articles imported.

219. The following were the principal articles imported into the province during 1870-71—

	**Maunds.*
Cotton	460,389
Sugar and goor	152,528
Salt	248,711
Wheat	302,093
Rice	282,773
Other grains	258,080
Oil seeds	91,805
English piece goods	42,522
Country cloth	49,006
Tobacco	18,131
Dyes	23,562
Opium	5,262
Ghee and oil	46,502

* The *maund* or *man* here referred to is equal to about lbs. 80 avoirdupois.

Exports.

220. The articles principally exported from the province during the year were—

	Maunds.
Cotton	1,337,552
Sugar	19,890
Salt	65,874
Wheat	29,530
Rice	35,814
Other grains	389,098
Oil seeds	46,085
English piece goods	17,612
Country cloth	23,903
Tobacco	15,499
Dyes	12,336
Opium	4,304
Ghee and oil	30,395

221. The following table classifies the trade of the province according to carriage—

	Exports.		Imports.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
By rail 1870-71	1,333,118	1,81,54,577	1,270,627	1,45,74,385
By road 1870-71	1,006,353	1,78,91,416	1,530,560	2,21,70,035
Total 1870-71	2,339,471	3,60,45,993	2,801,187	3,67,44,420
		£ 3,604,599		£ 3,674,442

Fairs.

222. Of the fairs held in Berar, that at Dewalgaon Rajah, in the Buldana District, is the largest. It takes place every year in October, and lasts for

about 10 days. The attendance last year was estimated at upwards of 80,000 people; and merchandize valuing rupees 4,65,619 (£ 46,561, 18s.) was brought to the fair which was, on the whole, a successful one, notwithstanding the damage done by rain to the goods of many of the traders.

Besides that at Dewalgaon Rajah, five other and smaller fairs are held annually in the Buldana District. All these were well attended during the year of report; and the arrangements made by the police proved most efficient. No instance of epidemic disease was noted.

The number of booths erected at the Dewalgaon Fair amounted to 1,044; of which 554 were from the Nizam's country, 379 from other parts of Berar, 101 from the Bombay Presidency, and 10 from the Central Provinces. The following were the principal articles brought for sale—

	Value.			
	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Piece goods	80,375 =	8,037	10	0
Country cloth	78,820 =	7,882	0	0
Woollen „	11,787 =	1,178	14	0
Silk	4,970 =	497	0	0
Precious stones . . .	30,100 =	3,010	0	0
Gold and silver ornaments . .	29,950 =	2,995	0	0
Brass utensils . . .	30,550 =	3,055	0	0
Copper	15,300 =	1,530	0	0

223. The following is a list of other fairs held in Berar during the year—

Bhyram, in the	Ellichpur District.	Patrote, in the	Woon District.
Nagardass, „	Basim „	Sonatty, „	Mehkur „
Woon, „	Woon „	Futtekelda, „	„ „
Warra, „	„ „	Gomedar, „	„ „
Assagaon, „	„ „	Chicklee, „	„ „
Urgaon, „	„ „	Pimpulgaon Devee, „	„

The total number of people attending the fairs at Bhyram and Nagardass may be roughly estimated at 106,289 souls; and the aggregate value of the merchandize exposed for sale at

rupees 5,50,500 (£ 55,050). The following were the principal articles exposed, arranged in the order of their preponderance as near as can be stated—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Cloth and blankets	3,74,200 =	37,420	0	0
Copper and brass pots	92,730 =	9,273	0	0
English and country made piece goods	44,600 =	4,460	0	0
English hardware	12,300 =	1,230	0	0
Silk	9,785 =	978	10	0
Cocoanuts and spices	9,700 =	970	0	0
Shoes	2,550 =	255	0	0
Sweetmeats	2,000 =	200	0	0
Bangles	1,600 =	160	0	0
Beads	1,098 =	109	16	0

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Only one Government Chaplain, a clergyman on the Madras Establishment, is located in the Assigned Districts. He has his head-quarters at Ellichpur; and in conjunction with another chaplain of the same establishment who is posted at Aurungabad, the chief station of the Hyderabad Contingent, ministers not only to the scattered Christian communities of Berar but to his own share of the congregations distributed throughout the Nizam's territory proper, namely, in the cantonments of the Contingent.

224. At Ellichpur, the church is still unfinished through want of funds. At Oomrawatee, however, and perhaps also at Akolah, suitable places of worship are, it is hoped, fast approaching completion.

225. A Mission in connection with the Diocese of Bombay, and under the care of an ordained native Pastor, conducts its operations, in the Buldana District.

SECTION II.—EDUCATION.

Financial Statistics.

226. The sources from which the expenditure under the head of Education is defrayed in the Assigned Districts are (1) the general provincial revenues; (2) a special educational cess of one *per cent.* upon the land revenue; (3) public subscriptions; (4) pupils' fees; and (5) miscellaneous including savings and refunds. The quotas yielded by the above separate sources during the year under review bore the proportions of 86·2 *per cent.*, 20·1 *per cent.*, ·31 *per cent.*, ·67 *per cent.*, and ·95 *per cent.* respectively to the aggregate amount expended.

The subjoined comparative statements give the figures, first on the side of income, and secondly on that of expenditure—

INCOME

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
From provincial revenues	2,51,520 .	2,75,250
From local sources, *viz.*—		
1. Educational cess	61,245 ...	64,154
2. Subscriptions and donations .	... ...	1,009
3. Pupils' fees	2,001 ...	2,142
4. Miscellaneous, including Savings and Refunds.	... ...	3,034
	63,246 ...	70,339
Total ...	3,14,766 ...	3,45,589
	£31,477 ...	£34,559

EXPENDITURE.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	48,741 *a*	23,454
Inspection and ... do. ..	31,575	28,966
Government higher class and other schools	2,05,712 *b*	2,09,436 *b*
Buildings	6,105	20,280
Government contribution to Grant-in-aid institutions . . .		2,389
Central Book Depôt at Akolah	12,565	14,539
Miscellaneous	8,599 *c*	20,236 *d*
Total	3,13,300	3,19,300
	£ 31,330	£ 31,930
Of which		
From general revenues	2,62,257	2,39,680
Local sources	51,043	79,620

Thus an increase of rupees 23,730 (£ 2,373) in the receipts from general revenue, as compared with those of the preceding year, was attended by a decrease of rupees 22,577 (£2,257, 14*s.*) in expenditure; and an increase of rupees 7,093 (£ 709, 6*s.*) in the receipts from local funds was attended by an increase of rupees 28,577 (£ 2,857, 14*s.*) in the outlay defrayed from the same.

---

a.—Includes rupees 24,617 (£ 2,461, 14*s.*) for three years official postage charges adjusted in arrears during the year in question.

b.—Includes scholarships and prizes:

	Rupees.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1869-70	... 5,305 =	530	10	0
1870-71	... 5,780 =	578	0	0

c.—Includes rupees 6,395 (£ 639, 10*s.*) on account of items held under suspense.

d.—Includes rupees 20,000 (£ 2,000) on account of contribution to other funds.

The expenses during the past two years under the several heads of expenditure, and the percentages borne by these to the total expenditure were as follows—

	1869-70.			1870-71.	
	Rs.	Per-centage.		Rs.	Per-centage.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	48,744	15·6	...	23,454	7·3
Inspection and do. ...	31,575	10·1	...	28,966	9·1
Government higher class and other schools	2,05,712	65·7	...	2,09,436	65·6
Buildings	6,105	1·9	...	20,280	6·4
Government contribution to grant-in-aid institution ...	...	...	...	2,389	·7
Central book depôt at Akolah	12,565	4·	...	14,539	4·5
Miscellaneous	8,599	2·7	. .	20,236	6·4

The diminished cost of direction in 1870-71 arose in part from the fact of three years' postal charges having been debited in 1869-70 in adjustment of arrears, and partly also from a decrease in printing charges, and in the allotment for travelling; while the reduction in the cost of inspection was due to the lamented death of the Reverend James Aitken, Inspector of West Berar; whose place has not been filled up, pending certain changes which whenever practicable it is in contemplation to propose should be made in the staff of the Berar educational department. The increase in the item of Government higher-class and other schools was caused by the opening of two new female schools, to the maintenance during the whole year of two schools which had been in existence only during a portion of the preceding year, to the establishment of ten vernacular scholarships, and to an increase of scholars in the Normal school.

Under educational cess, the balance in hand on April 1st 1870, for the six districts, amounted to rupees 87,940-6-8 (£ 8,794, 10*d.*); and the receipts—which were collected in January and March 1871—amounted to rupees 70,333-11-0 (£ 7,033, 7*s.*, 4½*d.*), while the expenditure during the year amounted to rupees 59,827-3-0 (£ 5,982, 14*s.*, 4½*d.*), leaving a balance on 31st March last of rupees 98,446-14-8 (£ 9,844, 13*s.*, 10*d.*). Owing to the measure resolved on of reducing the number of schools maintained from the provincial revenues, by transferring a certain number of the village-

schools to the educational cess, it was thought expedient to carry over as large a balance as possible of the educational cess to the following year.

Inspection.

227. The 44 middle-class schools were examined on an average 4·3 times in the course of the year; the 270 lower class schools above twice on an average; the 27 female schools 3·5 times; and the Normal school 7 times, exclusive of the Director's own visits to all these schools, and of those paid by the late Mr. Aitken. Dr. Sinclair himself inspected some of the schools of all kinds in each of the six districts in the course of the year. From all that he witnessed, he concluded that the work of the schools had been progressing with regularity; while from his own examinations of the schools he was able to perceive that many of the defects complained of during the last few years had been eradicated. "The progress," he observes, "has certainly been great, however dissatisfied one may still feel at the absolute stage as yet attained."

The following remarks from Dr. Sinclair's own pen refer forcibly to one of the numerous difficulties which the schoolmaster has to contend with in Berar, as in other parts of India :—

"Besides sickness, the causes of absence (*of the pupils from their classes*) were either agricultural or social. In the season for cotton-picking especially, the children are very useful * * * But marriage is the chief cause of absence, and that in several ways. Sometimes a boy whose marriage ceremony took place one or two years previously is invited to spend from a week to a month with the parents of his bride; and not only he but his younger brothers and sisters. * * Again, a boy is attending his own marriage ceremony; and this causes not only his absence from school, but that of a large number of his friends; for not to give invitations, or not to accept invitations, on such occasions would cause heart-burning and alienation. Again, a mother is invited to a marriage in another village; and she takes with her the children, at any rate the younger ones. I enter into this matter more fully this year, as on no previous occasion do I remember to have seen so many marriage-processions, or houses decorated for marriage, as I did during the last three months of 1870-71; nor had I met with so many instances of boys absent from school especially in the junior classes—which were attributed to "attending marriage." To interfere with these social institutions at present in the name of education would, in my opinion, be very impolitic. It is to be hoped however, that after a time, the educated may themselves bring in some salutary reforms."

The following are the general remarks offered by Dr. Sinclair on the three topics of Hindoostanee schools;* female schools; and indigenous schools respectively—

(1.)—"*Hindoostanee Schools.*—The chief defect in the majority of the Hindoostanee masters is their most imperfect knowledge of arithmetic. Such have been warned that they will be brought to study in the Normal school, as vacancies occur in it, to improve their knowledge, especially of arithmetic and geography. In the meantime, I have requested the Head-master, or his First Assistant, of the English-marathee school in the same town to examine and teach the arithmetical class of the Hindoostanee schools regularly once a week, and give the masters themselves every assistance and advice, in a kind and conciliatory way."

(2.)—"*Female Schools.*—These are much in the same condition as they were last year. The intelligence and attainments of some of the little girls are quite wonderful for their years. But the early age at which the present social usages of the country cause them to cease attending school renders the acquisition of much knowledge impossible. Still I am hopeful that, if steadily persevered in and if not pushed on too rapidly for the feelings of the people, female education will, in the next generation, or in the one succeeding it, bring forth much fruit."

(3.)—*Indigenous Schools.*—To methodize in a manner the instruction given in the indigenous schools, without interfering with its character; to bring them under the influence of the Inspecting officers, with the free consent of the Indigenous masters, and to make them in the larger towns feeders to the Government schools, by a scheme of grants-in-aid that would not be expensive, and that could be easily worked, I visited a large number of these schools, examined the pupils, and consulted the indigenous masters and the people on the best way of giving aid."

Educational Institutions.

228. Not counting an aided Christian school at Yeotmahal in the Woon District—which had to be closed for want of pupils shortly after the commencement of the current official year,—there were in the Assigned Districts in 1870-71—

344 Government Educational Institutions; and
110 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

In point of number, perhaps, these figures represent all that is as yet to be desired; for the Educational Department pro-

* That is, schools designed more especially for the Muhammadan section of the population; whose vernacular is Hindoostanee and not Marathee.

perly so called was organized in the province only five years ago. It appears there is one school to about every 38 miles of territory, and to about every 4,915 of population. In the adjoining Province of Nagpur, the proportion is stated at one school to every 42 square miles, and to every 4,090 of the inhabitants.

The above 344 Government institutions included—

2 High schools (one at each divisional head-quarters, *viz.* at Akolah and at Oomrawatee) teaching up to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University—no increase.

44 Middle class schools, teaching English, Mahratta, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arithmetic complete, Euclid, Algebra, Reading, Grammar, Writing, Geography, Histories of England and India, and Translation. These are located in towns of importance and serve as feeders to the high schools—no increase.

270 Lower class schools, teaching Arithmetic up to Decimal Fractions, Reading, Grammar, Writing, Dictation, Geography, History of India, and Spelling. These are maintained in important villages—increase three.

27 Girls' schools—increase two.

1 Normal school at Akolah—no increase.

344 Total.

Three lower class schools, and two girls' schools represent the sum of the increase which government schools in Berar underwent during the past year, in respect of their number at least.

The indigenous schools, however, rose during the year from 93 to 110, indicating, it is to be hoped, that the object of the public educational department is not to supplant, but, within certain limits, to foster these humble efforts of the people themselves towards supplying their children with the means of instruction.

Daily attendance.

229. The average daily attendance of scholars was as follows—

In the	2	High schools	149—a decrease of	16.
In the	44	Middle class schools	2,891 —a decrease of	33.
In the	270	Lower class schools	7,602 —a do. of	42.
In the	27	Girls' schools	431—a do. of	51.
In the	1	Normal school	49—as in preceding year—	

A diminution averaging on the whole 4·9 *per cent.* is thus apparent in the number of pupils on 31st March 1871 in every kind of school, except the Normal school, as compared with the numbers on the 31st March 1870. The Inspecting officers attribute this unsatisfactory result partly to sickness, but chiefly to the number of marriages that took place towards the close of the year. If there be anything in the explanation offered, the diminution will of course be merely temporary; though it suggests the need of grave scrutiny to see an increase occurring in the number of indigenous schools simultaneously with a falling off in the attendance in the Government schools throughout the province, for the diminution noted is common to all the districts.

Standards of Study.

230. No modification was made in these during the year under review.

Cost of education.

231. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the Government schools of the higher class was rupees 91-7-3 (£9, 2*s*., 11*d*.) in 1870, against rupees 84-9-8 (£8, 9*s*., 2½*d*.) in 1869; in the middle class schools, rupees 17-2-7 (£1, 14*s*., 4*d*.) in 1870, against rupees 17-6-3 (£1, 14*s*., 9¼*d*.) in 1869; in the lower class schools, rupees 10-2-1 (£1, 3*d*.) in 1870, against rupees 10-1-6 (£1, 2½*d*.) in 1869; in the girls' schools, rupees 14-2-0 (£1, 8*s*., 3*d*.) in 1870, against rupees 13 (£1, 6*s*.) in 1869; and in the Normal school, rupees 36 (£3, 12*s*.) in the former, against rupees 28-4-0 (£2, 16*s*., 6*d*.) in the latter year.

Dr. Sinclair records his expectation that the cost of education in the lower-class schools will be diminished in the course of the current year, in consequence of certain modifications and re-arrangements of the school establishments which were recently sanctioned.

High Schools.

232. Berar cannot boast of any thing of the nature of a college; or of any large scholastic endowment, whether for the encouragement of European, Arabic, or Sanskrit learning. The few learned natives which it numbers among its inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins attracted from the Bombay Presidency for the sake of the emoluments offered by the educational department itself.

It possesses as yet but two schools of the higher class; which teach, or try to teach, up to the standard of the Bombay University Matriculation examination. One of these is at Akolah; the other at Oomrawatee. Dr. Sinclair reports of those institutions that they have been making "steady progress" both on the Marathee and Hindoostance sides. Nevertheless, it has to be recorded that at the Matriculation examination held last November in Bombay, ten pupils from the Berar high schools presented themselves in the examination-hall, and that none of the lads succeeded in passing the prescribed tests.

Dr. Sinclair would account for their failure thus—

"The chief cause was an insufficient acquaintance with the English language and English literature, tested both by paper and *viva voce* examination. As the English language is still but very little spoken, and that not with grammatical purity, in the provincial towns, our schools have a peculiar difficulty in educating their pupils for the University examination at which the answers in all subjects are to be given in English as the general rule."

The above explanation can hardly be accepted as going quite to the root of the matter; for few examiners, it is believed, would reject a boy from Berar merely on the ground of his stock of English being deficient in "grammatical purity." However, improved establishments have now been sanctioned for these schools; and to the operation of these, if judiciously directed by Dr. Sinclair, I am more inclined to look for satisfactory results in future than to any mere efforts after a probably unattainable purity of grammar, though that too will doubtless not be left uncultivated.

On the 31st March, there were 101 pupils in the Akolah, and 107 in the Oomrawatee High school; against 110 in the former, and 107 in the latter, at the close of the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 72 and 77 respec-

tively. Fees yielded rupees 341-14-0 (£34, 3*s.*, 9*d.*) in the Akolah, and rupees 366-6-0 (£36, 12*s.*, 9*d.*) in the Oomrawatee school for the whole year. The cost of the two schools aggregated rupees 18,816-8-9 (£1,881, 13*s.*, 1*d.*), which is at the rate of rupees 95-1-0 (£9, 10*s.*, 1½*d.*) for every pupil, calculated on the average monthly attendance. The small decrease of nine pupils shown on the rolls of the Akolah school at the end of the year is ascribed to the abolition of all free studentships, except exhibitioners and Government scholars; and to admission into the Marathee division having been barred in the case of all boys who could not pass a satisfactory examination up to a given standard.

The exhibitions and vernacular scholarships which are awarded annually by competitive examination in connection with the high schools have had as hitherto their natural good effect; not only in stimulating the studies of all the middle class schools, which annually send up their best boys to compete for them, but in sustaining the efforts of the successful boys, who, thus aided, join the high schools; so that these scholarships may be viewed in fact as endowments to middle class education.

Middle class schools.

233. The number of Government schools of this class was the same as during the preceding year, namely, 44. The average number of students attending daily was 2,891—a decrease as compared with last year of 1·2 *per cent.* Of these schools, 41 are Marathee and 3 Hindoostanee. Adverting to the competitive examinations, by means of which, as has just been noted, a marked impetus is given to the vitality of these middle class schools, Dr. Sinclair reports as follows—

"The most striking feature in the last competitive examination was the increased number of Muhammadan boys who attended it. I attach great importance to this fact. * * * I am happy to state that 112 Muhammadan candidates attended the examination of 1870, against the 42 of the previous year. While it has become necessary to restrict the number of Hindoo candidates, who now require no stimulus, it has appeared to me expedient to encourage Muhammadan boys to come up from all schools capable of sending any. The total number of candidates was 313, consisting of the 112 Muhammadans, and of 201 Hindoos."

Lower class schools.

234. Three new schools of this class were opened during the year; namely, one in the sub-division of Basim and two among the mountains and forests

of the Melghât. A slight diminution has, however, occurred in the number of pupils borne on their rolls, the figures having been only 9,552 in 1870-71, against 10,148 in the previous year. The standard of education thought sufficient by some of the Berar agriculturists is well illustrated by an instance which actually occurred during the past year, when a villager took away his son from the school as soon he was able to count up to twenty-five; because, he said, that was the largest number of cows the lad would ever have to count! Some people remove their children after they have learned the multiplication table, and can write their names in their own rude characters. And yet it is stated that the day-dawn of a better state of things in this respect is slowly and surely appearing. In the case of the falling off of attendance at the lower class schools in the Oomrawatee district, the Educational Inspector distinctly assigns as one cause of that result "the competition kept up by certain indigenous schools." Other reasons given are the exclusion of the sons of all who are unable or unwilling to pay the school-fees; and the tendency of the agricultural and trading classes to withdraw their sons before their education is well begun. On the whole, however, and notwithstanding the decrease in the number of pupils, healthy symptoms of progress are discernible in not a few of the schools in question.

Female schools.

235. The grant-in-aid principle had been applied to three of the female schools before the close of 1869-70; and it was extended to the rest of these institutions during the year under report. The educational cess has thus been relieved of the maintenance of the female schools; one moiety of which is now borne by the Provincial revenue, and the other by Municipal Funds, Town Funds, and subscriptions. Two new schools of this class were opened during the year. The average daily attendance in 1870-71, was 431, against 482 in 1869-70. The total cost of educating each pupil was rupees 1-2-10 (2*s.*, 4*d.*) per mensem. Female education is believed, and I think with reason, to be gradually gaining ground in Berar; though its progress cannot but be both slow and precarious. Dr. Sinclair's views on this subject have already been stated. With the seclusion of women forming one of the characteristics of the present stage of civilization in this country, and bringing with it as one of its natural developments infantine marriages, and the consequent withdrawal of girls from school at the very age when their education should begin,

very moderate results under this head are, perhaps, all that can reasonably be expected.

Normal School.

236. The number of students in this school increased from 56 in 1869-70, to 64 in 1870-71. Of the scholars, 9 were learning English; 29 Marathee; and 35 Hindoostanee. Each pupil cost the State rupees 36 (£ 3, 12*s.*) for the whole year. The number of scholarships tenable in the school was raised from 40 in the preceding to 50 in the past year. Of these, 25 are of the monthly value of rupees 8 (16*s.*); and the remaining 25 are of rupees 6 (12*s.*) each. Thirty were allotted to the Hindoostanee, and 20 to the Marathee branch.

Indigenous Schools.

237. Taking the statistics of these institutions as they stood on 1st March 1870 and 1st March 1871 respectively, it has to be recorded that there has been an increase in their number during the past year of 18·3 *per cent.*, and in the number of pupils borne on their rolls of 12·3 *per cent.*; the figures having been 93 schools, and 2,055 pupils on the former date, against 110 schools and 2,308 pupils on the latter.

238. The following remarks extracted from Dr. Sinclair's annual Report have reference to the important topic of vernacular instruction; and show how carefully the views of the Government of India in this matter are sought to be carried out in the Assigned Districts:—

"In the schools of Berar, every native pupil has to keep up the study of his vernacular language from the beginning to the end of his career. Formerly it was thought that it would be sufficient to teach here in the Government schools one vernacular language, *viz.*, Marathee; * * * but finding, when the department was established in 1866, that the Muhammadan boys did not and would not attend the Marathee schools, whether indigenous or under Government, but did, at least, in small numbers, attend their own Hindoostanee schools, I was convinced of the expediency and justice of opening for the Muhammadan population Government schools which should teach their children in their own vernacular language. The listlessness and aversion of the Muhammadans to Government education which was treated of in paras. 6—10 of my annual Report for 1866-67 are now altogether altered; and I believe this happy change is to be attributed mainly to the opening of schools for them in their own vernacular. At the close of the year under re-

port, there were 42 Hindoostanee boys' schools, with 1,517 pupils; and 10 Hindoostanee girls' schools, with 268 pupils. His vernacular language is evidently the most important one to every human being; and must be the *point d'appui* for acquiring any other language. Where the people have desired that their children should be taught English, their wishes have been complied with, as far as there have been the means of instruction. The pupil is not allowed to enter on the study of English till he has mastered several books in his vernacular course, and is able to analyse sentences, and parse. When the mind has been so far disciplined in the vernacular language, those who are to learn English should (as far as I can form a judgment) then commence its study; without, however, in any degree interrupting the study of the vernacular. * * * In a commercial point of view, the English language is extending itself over the country; and in 10 or 15 years, when boys now at school shall have become men, the advantages of a knowledge of it, and the disadvantages arising from the ignorance of it, will be the more felt. At present, out of 14,133 pupils in our Government schools, 1,449 are learning English; but as the towns which have had the greatest desire for education have now been supplied, and as the new schools will be opened in the villages among the cultivator class, the proportion of pupils learning English will naturally decrease as the lower education extends."

SECTION III.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Government Book Depôts.

239. The operations of this establishment, which is under the controul of the Director of Public Instruction, were as follows: 5,513 books, valued at rupees 1,800 (£ 180) were supplied to Deputy Commissioners and to schoolmasters for distribution, and for use in schools; 799 books, valued at rupees 506-8-0 (£ 50, 13*s.*) were sold to the public; books and maps, worth rupees 1,965 (£ 196, 10*s.*) were issued gratis to vernacular schools; 839 books, of the value of rupees 497-8-0 (£ 49, 15*s.*) were given as prizes; and books, valued at rupees 1,000 (£ 100) were supplied to school libraries.

Preparation of school-books.

240. A kind of Marhattee primer, or elementary reading book, prepared by Mr. Deputy Educational Inspector Shreeram Bhikajee Jatar, B. A., was brought out during the year, under the auspices of the Educational Department; and is said to have answered its purpose well.

Printing presses, and periodicals.

241. Exclusive of the jail presses at Akolah and Oomrawatee, there is only one press, and that merely a lithographic one, in the province.

A weekly vernacular newspaper, called the SATIYA PRAKASH, or *Light of Truth*, is published at Oomrawatee. It belongs, however, as yet, as can easily be supposed, to the very humblest rank of journalism. Even the capital of the Nizam's country itself is destitute of a newspaper; and perhaps the want is not one that is very greatly felt. A paper that was started upwards of a year ago under the name of the "HYDERABAD CRESCENT" died of inanition after a very brief career.

The literary art in Berar, as practised at least by the natives, is chiefly confined to petition-writing. In consequence, however, of a notice which was issued by the educational department in September 1869, offering rewards for approved works by natives of the province, 12 essays were sent in before the close of the official year. These were written chiefly by subordinates of the educational department; and consisted of works on grammar or arithmetic, histories, and translations. One volume written by an independent scholar, a Muhammadan resident of Ellich-

pur, named Amjad Husain, was considered so far above the average as to merit a honorarium of rupees 250 (£25), which was accordingly presented to its author. The book is composed in tolerable Persian; and, under the title of *Tawareekh-i-Amjadee*, or Amjad's chronicles, contains a fairly accurate history of the Dakhan from the earliest times. So far as is known, it has not passed beyond the manuscript stage.

The "Berar Educational Record," which is brought out monthly under the editorship of the Director of Public Instruction, serves as a kind of Educational Gazetteer and Advertiser for the province. This, however, with the vernacular newspaper referred to above, the "Hyderabad Residency Orders" published every fortnight at the Residency Press, and the "*Jareedah*," or Gazette, of His Highness' government, which is put forth in Persian from the Minister's lithographic press once a week, forms the sum total of the periodical literature of His Highness' dominions. Three or four years ago, not even one of these had any existence; so that in this direction also progress is the order of the day. It will probably be a long time, however, before much of literary or intellectual life shows itself among the people of Berar.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION I.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The District and Municipal Police were employed during the year under review in registering births, deaths, and marriages in the Assigned Districts. But as the new forms prescribed by the Government of India under this head were not introduced till July 1870, complete statistics extending over the whole year are not available.

Births.

242. In all, 52,847 births were registered in 1870. Of these, 20,608 happened during the first, and 32,239 during the last half of the year. The ratio per *mille* of the population under registration was, for the former period 9·8, and for the latter period 14·7.

Statistics showing the sexes of the children born were obtained only during the last six months of the year; when the number of male births was in the ratio of 52·5 to 47·5 females, in every hundred births. According to the census taken in 1867, the proportion between the two sexes, among the infants of the province, was 53 males to 47 females; so that the results now obtained by means of registration would appear to be pretty accurate.

The following table shows the birth-rate per thousand of the population in each district of Berar during 1869 and 1870 respectively—

	1869.		1870.
Oomrawatee	21·2	...	25·2
Akolah	19·	...	30·7
Ellichpur	16·8	...	21·1
Buldanah	16·8	...	21·5
Basim	16·5	...	32·4
Woon	7·9	...	15·2

The increase which the above figures seem to denote probably indicates nothing more than an improvement in the operations of the Registrars.

Deaths.

243. In 1870 the total number of deaths registered was 53,872, an excess of 12·1 *per cent.* over the results noted under this head in 1869, and of 1·9 *per cent.* over the births registered during the same period. But then the former increase means doubtless only an increased exactness of registration, while the excess of deaths over births is probably due to the fact that far fewer deaths than births escape the cognisance of the registering authorities. The figures as they stand, however, for the year under review give a death-rate of 24·6 per thousand, or one in 40.

Mortuary returns distinguishing between the towns and rural circles are not available.

Subjoined is a table showing the deaths occurring in the different months of the year respectively, and the diseases said to have caused them—

Months.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.				Other causes.	Total.
					Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild animals.		
January ..	845	30	4	379						
February ...	952	49	4	405						
March	878	77	8	291						
April	1,011	130	9	420						
May	1,302	305	9	596						
June	1,089	183	3	487						
July	1,907	215	115	1,128	222	33	502	260	13,622	
August ..	2,944	132	133	2,621						
September ..	3,848	140	110	3,199						
October ..	3,191	73	70	2,116						
November ...	2,579	28	35	1,465						
December ..	2,477	32	4	1,205						
Total ...	23,023	1,394	504	14,312	222	33	502	260	13,622	53,872

244. Between January and March, the rate of mortality from disease was ·59 per thousand of the population under registration. After March it continued to increase, rising in August to 2·66, and standing in September as high as 3·33, from which point it gradually fell to 1·69 at the end of the year. August, September, and October are the unhealthy months in Berar, as probably also throughout India generally. Fever of a severe type is then prevalent. But even leaving out of view deaths from fever, the mortality from other diseases still remains highest for September, and lowest for March.

245. The mortality registered in each district of the province from all causes during the year is shown in the accompanying schedule, in the form lately prescribed by Government—

In every hundred deaths 55·5 were males, and 44·5 females.

The ratio of births and deaths per thousand in Berar was—

Births.				Deaths.		
1869.	...	1870.	.....	1869.	...	1870.
16·2	...	24·1	.....	22·8	...	24·6

Fever.

246. The number of deaths registered under the head of fever amounted to 23,023, or 10·5 per thousand. Of these cases, 69 *per cent.* occurred between July and December.

Cholera.

247. The whole number of deaths from cholera registered during the year was 504, which is equal to 0·22 per thousand of population under registration. In 1869 the percentage was 5·2. The cases which occurred were confined to the Woon and Basim districts, and are said by the Sanitary Commissioner to have formed, as it were, the dregs or remains of the epidemic of the two previous years. Contamination of the water supply in the particular localities where the disease principally manifested itself was generally believed to be the immediate cause.

Small-pox.

248. The number of deaths registered under this head in 1870 was 1,394, or 0·63 per thousand of population. In 1869, notwithstanding the comparatively incomplete registration then in force, 3·6 was the percentage registered. The low rate for the year under review is partly ascribed to the virulence attained by the epidemic in the preceding year, which is supposed to have caused large numbers of the unvaccinated to have suffered from the disease. The mortality from small-pox is said to increase over the whole province from January till May and then gradually to abate.

Marriages.

249. The registration of these was not instituted in Berar till towards the close of the year; and as March is the month when the weddings of the Berarees are for the most part celebrated, only the small number of 181 occurrences of this nature was credited to 1870 in the official registers of the province.

Progress of sanitary improvements.

250. Undoubtedly the year under review has witnessed a decided advance made in the way of sanitary improvement over nearly the whole of Berar.

The registration of vital statistics, as the preceding paragraphs will have shown, has attained during the year a regularity not formerly known.

In all the large towns, and in most of the smaller ones, attention is now systematically bestowed on the preservation of the water supply from pollution, on the sweeping and watering of the streets, the planting of trees, the regulation of fairs and markets, the care of slaughtering places, and on sanitary matters generally. Especially in Akolah and Khamgaon have the municipal committees distinguished themselves in this way. Among smaller places, Chiklee and Mehkur in the Buldanah district are reported to have similarly attracted favourable notice by their efforts to be clean. The same has also to be said of Oomrawatee, Karinja, Ellichpur, Chandoor, Murtizapur, and numerous other towns.

SECTION II.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In 1869, 3 Civil Hospitals and 17 Charitable Dispensaries formed the sum of the institutions maintained in Berar for affording medical and surgical aid to the people. In 1870, an increase of three was made to the Charitable Dispensaries; while the number of Civil Hospitals remained as before. The latter establishments are situated respectively at Basim, Buldanah, and Yeotmahal; and are supported from the general revenues. The Dispensaries again are distributed over the whole area of the province, and are supported on the grant-in-aid system.

251. Subjoined is a table showing the income of the Civil Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries of the province during the year under review—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January 1870.			Received during the Year.												Estimated cost of medicines supplied by Government.			Total.		
						From General Revenues.			From Local Funds.			Subscriptions.											
												From Europeans			From Natives.								
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
East Berar.	Oomrawatee	3	...	...		930	13	8	8,301	14	9	10	0	0	750	0	0	578	7	8	10,571	4	1
	Ellichpur...	4	2,256	3	6	1,294	10	3	3,300	7	4	...	...	...				..		.	6,851	5	1
	Woon ...	3	330	3	6	582	7	8	1,305	9	11	...	...	...	240	8	0	96	5	5	2,555	2	6
West Berar.	Akolah ...	5	8,009	2	4	3759	8	2	4,985	9	2	217	0	0	32	8	0	775	13	2	17,779	8	10
	Buldanah...	5	1,199	3	5	1,122	4	6	3,893	5	6	..	..		...			408	8	7	6,623	6	0
	Basim ...	3	...		.	581	8	8	1,720	2	1	.	..	...	...		.	..	.		2,301	10	9
	Total..	23	11,794	12	9	8,271	4	11	23,507	0	9	227	0	0	1,023	0	0	1,859	2	10	46,682	5	3

The expenditure during the same period was as follows—

Divisions.	Districts.	No. of Dispensaries.	Establishment.			Native medicines.			Dieting.			Contingencies.			Estimated cost of Europe medicines from Government supply.			Buildings and repairs to buildings.			Total.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
East Berar.	Oomrawatee ..	3	3,157	3	3	213	15	0	1	11	0	229	0	0	578	7	8	5,687	15	2	9,868	4	1
	Ellichpur ..	4	3,884	2	10	280	2	11	53	6	7	377	5	3	.			...			4,595	1	7
	Woon ...	3	1,747	7	2	102	5	5	...	...		...	.		92	15	7	38	5	0	1,981	1	2
West Berar.	Akolah ...	5	8,142	0	5	260	3	6	134	10	0	271	11	11	498	4	0	...			9,306	13	10
	Buldanah ..	5	3,394	7	5	222	5	1	...			443	2	0	442	1	2	1,594	0	0	6,095	15	8
	Basim .	3	1,744	10	11	97	14	7	...			459	1	3	.			.	..		2,301	10	9
	Total	23	22,070	0	0	1,176	14	6	189	11	7	1,780	4	5	1,611	12	5	7,320	4	2	34,148	15	1

The following table shows at a glance the more prominent facts connected with the dispensaries of Berar for 1870—

Divisions.	Districts.	In-door patients admitted.		Out-door patients admitted.		Number discharged.		Number ceased to attend.		Number incurable.		Number died.		Number remaining.			
														In-door.		Out-door.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
East Berar.	Oomrawatee	59	5	2,561	732	2,211	619	334	104	1		28	7	1	1	45	6
	Ellichpur .	37	3	2,864	964	2,807	938	11	9	...	..	13	3	.	...	70	17
	Woon . .	41	..	1,605	389	1,608	377	2	..	.	..	4	1	...	...	32	11
West Berar.	Akolah ...	102	8	6,808	2,101	6,056	1,897	749	201	2	.	31	2	9	...	63	9
	Buldanah...	4	1	3,918	1,449	3,407	1,328	453	103	1	.	9	1	...	...	52	18
	Basim .	45	2	2,123	375	2,110	371	. .	..	..	..	21	2	...	...	37	4
	Total	288	19	19,879	6,010	18,199	5530	1,549	417	4	...	106	16	10	1	299	65

The increase of 108 *per cent.* in the number of persons treated in 1870 as compared with 1869 which the above figures show is far in excess of what the mere opening of the three new dis-

pensaries instituted during the year would alone have caused; and is an indication of the increased appreciation of the benefits of European medical treatment which is extending itself in Berar. The total income also increased during the year by 75 *per cent.* The amount raised by voluntary subscriptions, though greater in 1870 than in 1869, was very small. The people have such a belief in our disposition to help ourselves by means of taxation to whatever portion of their substance we deem necessary that they are apt to regard voluntary subscription on their part as at best a work of supererogation or unnecessary liberality.

252. Of the total number who received medical relief during the year, namely 26,196—which is equal to about one person in every 85 of the population—307 were in-patients, and 25,889 out-patients. Of the former, 93·8 *per cent.* were males, and 6·2 *per cent.* females. Surgical operations performed in the dispensaries during the year aggregated 933; of which 14 were major operations, resulting in one death; and 919 were minor operations, of which only 25 were considered by the operators to have proved unsuccessful.

Lunatic Asylum.

253. As yet, no asylum for the curative treatment or safe custody of the insane has been provided in Berar. Lunatics of the poorer classes are immured in the Akolah and Oomrawatee jails, when it is thought positively necessary to deprive them of power to harm themselves or others. A wish to administer with economy the finances of a country held by us in trust for His Highness the Nizam as Berar is has, up to the present period, delayed the submission of a recommendation for the erection of a lunatic asylum. It was at one time hoped too that accommodation might sooner or later be available in one of the asylums of the Bombay Presidency for lunatics from Berar. An unfavourable answer having, however, been received to a reference which was recently made to the Government of Bombay on this point, the question of erecting a suitable lunatic asylum in Berar itself is now fairly under consideration. The Local Authorities, however, it may be mentioned, are not unanimous in deeming its construction necessary or even desirable.

SECTION III.—VACCINATION.

The operations of the Vaccination Department in Berar during the past year are stated and compared with the results obtained the year before in the following table—

		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Re-vaccinated.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by Berar Vaccine Establishment.	1869-70.	6,450	923	502	380	45	8,300	77·71
	1870-71.	16,584	3,324		458	188	20,554	80·68
Vaccinations performed by Civil Surgeons attached to Dispensaries.	1869-70	357	113	..	..	...	470	75·96
	1870-71.	520	78				598	86·95
Total	1869-70.	6,807	1,036	502	380	45	8,770	77·61
	1870-71.	17,104	3,402		458	188	21,152	80·89

The cost of these operations in 1870-71 was rupees 9,548-11-11 (£ 954, 17*s*., 6*d*.), which is at the rate of annas 8-11 (1*s*., 1*d*.) for every successful case. The total number of successful vaccinations performed since the institution of the department in 1867 is stated at 33,223.

254. The results registered during the year show, it may be hoped, that the vaccinators are gradually gaining the confidence of the people. The greater prevalence of small-pox in the Akolah district in the course of the year compared with the other districts of Berar was palpable to all; while it was equally within the range of every one's observation that Akolah had formed exactly the circle in which, least of all, vaccination had been carried out. These facts should carry their own lesson.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Post.

255. Two separate postal establishments exist side by side in Berar, namely, the imperial post offices, which are under the control of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices of the Central Provinces; and the district post offices, which are maintained from the provincial revenue, for the purpose of maintaining the communication between the main postal lines and the remoter towns.

256. The following table shows the amount of correspondence, parcels, &c., which passed through the imperial post offices of the province in 1869-70 and 1870-71, respectively—

		1869-70.		1870-71.
Letters	Service	540,318		436,662
	Private	1,690,933		1,985,762
Newspapers		61,967		63,822
Parcels		13,714		12,898
Books		10,577		12,160
		2,317,509		2,511,304

The increase thus shown in the circulation of private letters, newspapers and books is, so far as it goes, a healthy sign.

257. Of the 1,985,762 private letters, only 140,442, or 7·7 *per cent.*; of newspapers 3·6 *per cent.*; and of books 2·7 *per cent.* remained undelivered at the close of the year.

The district post offices also exhibit an increase of business. The following are the figures—

		1869-70	1870-71.
Letters	Service	32,452	28,901
	Private	29,863	42,746
Newspapers . . .		2,488	2,880
Parcels		518	674
Books		67	18
		65,418 ...	75,219

At the end of the year these offices also had duly delivered all their letters, with the exception of 8·8 *per cent.*

258. The imperial postal receipts in Berar amounted to rupees 30,768-14-0 (£3,076, 17*s.*, 9*d.*) in 1870-71, against rupees 22,696-10-3 (£2,269, 13*s.*, 3¼*d.*) in the previous year; and those of the district post offices to rupees 1,786-13-10 (£178, 13*s.*, 8¾*d.*) in the former, against rupees 1,588-9-0 (£158, 17*s.*, 1½*d.*) in the latter year. There has been an increase of rupees 321-0-2 (£32, 2*s.*) in the expenditure on the imperial, and a decrease of rupees 2,739-11-3 (£273, 19*s.*, 5*d.*) in the district establishment.

The Telegraph.

259. The total length of the Government local line is equal to 298 miles; and is thus distributed—

	Miles.
From Nagpur to Oomrawatee	112
,, Oomrawatee to Akolah	54
,, Akolah to Akôt	29
,, Akolah to Khamgaon	40
,, Khamgaon to Bhosawal	63

260. Three telegraph offices were open during the whole year; *viz.*, at Oomrawatee, Akolah, and Khamgaon; and one during a part of the year only (the cotton season), *viz.*, at Akôt. The total number of messages received for delivery was 15,057;

and for despatch 13,097. Of the latter 1·8 *per cent.* were service; and 98·2 *per cent.* private ones.

261. The collections of the Department aggregated rupees 17,445-4-0 (£1,744, 10*s.*, 6*d.*), against rupees 13,753-4-0 (£1,375, 6*s.*, 6*d.*) in the preceding year, while the expenditure amounted to rupees 11,525-7-8 (£1,152, 10*s.*, 11½*d.*) in the past, against rupees 11,459-15-3 (£1,145, 19*s.*, 11*d.*) in the previous year, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditure of rupees 5,919-12-4 (£591, 19*s.*, 6½*d.*).

Municipalities.

262. In the towns of Oomrawatee, Ellichpur, Yeotmahal, Akolah, Khamgaon, and Basim, Municipal bodies have been duly constituted under Act XV. of 1867. In these, the official and non-official elements are blended. The improved sanitary standard which is slowly, but surely, establishing itself in Berar has been notably promoted by the action of the municipalities.

263. The income and expenditure during 1869-70 and 1870-71 respectively of municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 are given side by side in the following table—

No.	Municipalities at	Receipts.						Payments.					
		1869-70.			1870-71.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Oomrawatee	23,537	0	0	30,371	0	0	18,539	0	0	23,525	0	0
2	Ellichpur ..	13,883	0	0	11,861	0	0	8,957	11	1	7,877	3	9
3	Yeotmahal ..	736	13	0	654	5	0	736	13	0	654	5	0
4	Akolah ...	6,545	0	0	5,810	0	0	6,400	0	0	5,700	0	0
5	Khamgaon ..	21,637	0	0	21,470	0	0	20,450	0	0	16,700	0	0
6	Basim ..	4,983	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,870	0	0	4,500	0	0
	Total..	71,321	13	0	75,039	5	0	59,583	8	1	59,326	8	9
		£ 7,132	3	7½	£ 7,503	18	7½	£ 5,958	7	0	£ 5,932	13	1

264. The subjoined statistics, intended to illustrate the advance made by Berar during the last five years, by contrasting its condition in several important particulars in 1865-66

and 1870-71 respectively may form an appropriate conclusion to the foregoing chapters, in which the administrative features of the province during the past year itself have been reviewed in some detail—

	1865-66.		1870-71.	
	Rupees.	£.	Rupees.	£.
General or Provincial Revenue	51,11,600 =	511,160	75,87,640 =	758,764
Local Fund Receipts	8,68,550 =	86,855	17,71,230 =	177,123
Value of claims contested in Courts of Law	19,13,130 =	191,313	22,50,440 =	225,044
Miles of Railway open	117		166	
Number of students in the Berar schools	1,923		14,133	
Number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries	4		23	
In-door patients	Not known		307	
Out-door patients	„		25,889	
Private contributions to Dispensaries	„		1,250 =	125
Municipalities legally incorporated	None		6	
Police.				
Strength	2,376		2,574	
Percentage of convictions to arrests	62 1		66 5	
Do. of stolen property recovered	21·4		25·4	
Criminal Justice.				
Percentage of convictions confirmed on appeal	51·2		55·1	
Civil Justice.				
Percentage of orders confirmed on appeal	54·9		62	
Number of deeds registered at the Registration Offices.	Department not then in existence.		7,488	
Miscellaneous.				
Area under cultivation in acres	4,376,110		5,405,178	

265. During the five years ending with the past official year, an expenditure of upwards of 316,000 pounds sterling was incurred from the provincial revenues on public works within the province itself; exclusive of the large sums spent in a similar way through the agency of Municipalities.

PART B.

MILITARY.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

The political status occupied by this large British Force, relatively to His Highness the Nizam's territory in the heart of which it is located, was explained in last year's Administration Report; in which also the salient strategical and other features of the military post of Secunderabad were described.

266. The average strength of the Force throughout the year 1870 was as shown in the subjoined table—

Artillery.				Cavalry.				Infantry				Sappers and Miners				Total Strength.		
No of Batteries.		Strength.		No of Regiments		Strength.		No of Regiments		Strength		No of Companies		Strength.				
European	Native.	Europeans.	Natives	European	Native	Europeans	Natives	European	Native.	Europeans	Natives.	European	Native.	Europeans	Natives	Europeans	Natives	Grand Total.
4	...	451		1	1	355	330	2	3	248	1,396	...	3	...	303	2,051	2,629	4,683

Health of the Troops.

267. Taking the calendar year as the period of report, the total number of deaths occurring in the whole Force was 67, or 1·43 *per cent.* Of these, 40 occurred among Europeans; and the number of European soldiers invalided and sent to England during the same time was 90. Separating the percentage as affecting Europeans

only from the general percentage, it is seen that the number of deaths among European soldiers was 1·94 *per cent.* of the strength of Europeans; while the number of European soldiers invalided was 4·38 *per cent.*

The causes of death among the European soldiery are thus tabulated, in the order in which they prevailed during the year—

	In Hospital.			Out of Hospital.
Enteric fever ...	8	...	Aneurism of the aorta	1
Remittent fever .	1	..	Rupture of the heart...	1
Malignant cholera ...	1	...	Self inflicted gun shot	
Secondary syphilis ...	1	. .	wound of the skull...	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3			
Apoplexy	2			
Bronchitis ...	1			
Pneumonia ...	1			
Dysentery . .	9			
Hepatitis ...	8			
Abscess prostate gland..	1			
Delirium Tremens ...	1			
Total...	37	....	Total....	3

Cholera.

268. A mysterious, but not very virulent outbreak of cholera which took place in May last belongs to the history of the present rather than the past year. Its exciting causes are, as usual, involved in uncertainty. The barracks in which it first showed itself—and to which happily its ravages were for the most part circumscribed—were those occupied by the 18th Hussars, pending the completion of the new cavalry barracks now in course of erection on a salubrious site between Trimulgherry and Bolarum.*

Notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, the regiment moved out into the open country—exchanging their barracks for camps frequently changed—on the first appearance of the epidemic. This was attended with the usual good results; although the disease was not immediately checked. Exclusive of camp followers, who remained comparatively exempt, the

* For information regarding barrack-building in Cantonment of Secunderabad, see Part C.

number of cases which occurred in the regiment during the whole period of the prevalence of the disease, *viz.* 10 days, was 85. Of these 39, or 45·88 *per cent.* ended fatally.

Surgeon Cornish, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, having since been deputed to Secunderabad to investigate the causes and history of the outbreak in question, the fullest available information on the subject has been collected and submitted.

Whatever may have been the immediate cause, or causes, in which this lamentable outbreak of cholera originated, it is not the first that has occurred in the same range of barracks. This makes it a matter of satisfaction that these barracks will ere long cease to be occupied by British soldiers.

General sanitary features of Cantonment of Secunderabad.

269. On the whole, Secunderabad may be considered a healthy station. It stands 1,850 feet above the level of the sea; and the mean temperature in 1870 was 80·7, against 82·7 in 1869. The following table shows the daily average number of European soldiers in hospital during the different months of the year, respectively—

Months.	Daily average of sick	Percentage to strength of European Force.
January	109·24	5·31
February	84·70	4·12
March	106·04	5·11
April	121·51	5·91
May	128·11	6·23
June	110·23	5·36
July	110 91	5·39
August	122·57	5·91
September	116 05	7·11
October	142·01	6·91
November	112·83	5·49
December	62·93 ...	3·06

Prevailing diseases.

270. The diseases chiefly affecting the European soldiery were fevers, venereal, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, and hepatitis.

Contagious diseases.

271. Rules for the prevention of contagious diseases continued to be enforced in the Secunderabad cantonment during the year. No difficulty is experienced in working them. The number of European soldiers admitted into hospital during the year suffering under the particular forms of disease which it is the object of Act XXII of 1864 to check was 290, or 14·11 of total strength.

272. The cordial and ungrudging co-operation accorded by the authorities of His Highness the Nizam's government in giving effect to every measure proposed for the welfare of the Subsidiary Force has often been remarked upon; and is still as conspicuous and beneficial as ever.

Civil Administration.

273. What may be called the Civil Administration of the Secunderabad cantonment continued during the year to be carried out by the Cantonment Magistrate, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate—a native—and the Cantonment Police, which is not under a separate Superintendent, but is worked by the Cantonment Magistrate himself, with the assistance merely of a native Inspector.

The Cantonment Magistrate holds also the Office of Judge of a Court of Small Causes: in which capacity he hears and disposes of suits up to rupees 1,000 (£ 100) in value. On the civil side, he possesses a peculiarly extended and exceptional jurisdiction, under which he is empowered to try and determine all civil suits, irrespective of amount, arising within his jurisdiction. The necessity for his bearing these powers arises from the absence of any British Court save his own in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or its immediate vicinity. On the criminal side, his powers are those of a Magistrate of a District.

Civil Justice.

274. As Judge of the Small Cause Court, the Cantonment Magistrate disposed of, in all, 228 suits during the year. These involved an aggregate of rupees 38,317 (£ 3,831, 14*s.*), or about rupees 168-1-0 (£ 16, 16*s.*, 1½*d.*) each. In 156 cases the award was for the plaintiff; and in 24 for the defendant.

In his extended civil jurisdiction, he disposed of 114 cases during the year; representing the aggregate amount of rupees 2,60,125 (£26,012, 10*s.*) under litigation. The total number of civil suits of every description filed during the year, in his own and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate's Courts amounted to 1,333; of which 1,113, *plus* 268 which had remained pending at the commencement of the year, were disposed of in the course of the year; while 220 stood undisposed of at its close.

Appeals from the Cantonment Magistrate's orders lie to the Resident. The total number of civil appeals instituted during the year was 12. In one of those cases, his orders were quashed; and in eleven left uninterfered with.

Criminal Justice.

275. On the criminal side, the Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 46 cases under Section 445-A. of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 27 in the preceding year. In those 46 cases, only 16 convictions followed—not very many considering that the Officer who makes the arrests, and decides on whether a case against a certain accused person shall go to trial or not, is one and the same with the officer who tries.

In his ordinary criminal jurisdiction, he disposed of 63 cases, ending in 26 convictions. As Justice of the Peace, 9 cases came before him, against three in 1869.

An increase of 26 *per cent.* occurred in the work disposed of by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate on the criminal side during the year, the figures having been 1,141 in 1869, against 1,437 in 1870. In those 1,437 cases, the number of persons concerned as defendants was 2,405; and the number of those convicted 1,582. Of the total sum inflicted as fines—namely rupees 4,135-2-3 (£413, 10*s.*, 3½*d.*)—the realizations amounted to rupees 2,776-4-0 (£277, 12*s.*, 6*d.*), or 67·1 *per cent.* The estimated value of stolen property was rupees 10,603 (£1,060, 6*s.*); of which only rupees 3,464 (£346, 8*s.*) worth was recovered. Writing on the subject of criminal justice, the Cantonment Magistrate observes as follows—

"The criminal records of the year do not call for much remark, beyond the very satisfactory one that the year 1870 resembles the previous one in the singularly small number of violent crimes, and of the more heinous offences."

Police.

276. The strength of the Cantonment Police underwent no change during the year. Leaving the soldiery and their camp-followers proper out of the reckoning, its strength is something like one policeman for every 171 of the population. Its cost, inclusive of clothing and compensation for dearness of grain, was rupees 32,254-12-10 (£ 3,225, 9*s*., 7¼*d*.)

Jail.

277. Secunderabad possesses an excellent, if rather old-fashioned, jail—with accommodation, even on the most modern principle of calculation, for 90 males and 40 females. The system of prison manufactures has not been introduced; and every convict on whom a sentence of rigorous imprisonment has been passed is made to take part according to his strength in road-making, stone-breaking, or some similar work. To this perhaps is due the remarkably good health usually enjoyed by the jail population in Secunderabad. Thus during the year under review not a single death occurred among them all. The number of prisoners under sentence, and the ratio of sickness, are shown in the following tables—

Number of prisoners at end of 1869.	Sentenced during the year.				Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
	Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
87	23	3	138	20	271	207	64

Sick in hospital at close of 1869.		Admitted during 1870.		Discharged.		Remaining.
3	...	32	...	33	...	2

Deducting the value of the convicts' labour, at 3 annas per diem, and even when the cost of maintaining those sentenced only to simple imprisonment is included, the average cost per prisoner, was only rupees 3-5-0 (6*s*., 7½*d*.) a month.

Schools.

278. Not counting regimental schools, and an excellent institution called THE ORPHANAGE which is supported chiefly by private subscription, and is designed, as its name in part denotes, for the nurture and education of the orphan sons and daughters of British soldiers—the educational institutions belonging to Secunderabad itself are shown in the following table, together with the number of scholars borne on the rolls of each on the last day of the year—

	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
English schools	9	464
Teloogoo	29	692
Tamil	5	174
Persian and Oordoo	10	113
Total ...	53	1,443

Of these 1,443 pupils, it is satisfactory to note that 113 were females. The standard of education aimed at is not a high one; but it seems well appreciated by the native community; to whose credit it is here recorded that nine-tenths of the schools noted on the foregoing list are maintained without any assistance whatever from Government. In this respect indeed some of the inhabitants of Secunderabad set an example worthy of more general imitation.

Civil Dispensary.

279. This institution is supported partly by subscription, and partly by a small grant from the Madras Government. The average number of patients treated in it per diem slightly increased in 1870. Its total cost during the year was rupees 3,594-7-2 (£359,8*s*., 10¾*d*.), of which rupees 1,520-8-0 (£152, 1*s*.) were provided by public subscriptions.

Alms House.

280. Crippled or bed-ridden paupers to the number of 5,220 were relieved during the year at a total cost of rupees 937 (£93, 14*s*.)

Public Improvements.

281. The chief sources from which the public charges in the Secunderabad cantonment are defrayed are, receipts under the heads of Abkaree, Fines, Stamps, Municipal House-tax, and a few other unimportant items. With the octroi or customs duties we do not intermeddle; and these pass in their integrity into His Highness the Nizam's exchequer. Strictly speaking, the Cantonment Funds just mentioned appertain to the same quarter; but His Highness' government, taking a just and liberal view of the administrative exigencies of the position, have sanctioned the expenditure of these funds on Secunderabad itself; merely stipulating that the balance shall be paid at the end of the year into their own treasury. The collections now adverted to amounted during the year, from all sources, to rupees 1,84,467 (£18,446, 14*s.*) After defraying the cost of the Cantonment Magistrate's establishment and several other fixed charges, a considerable balance still remained in hand. And with this the work of Municipal improvement has been pushed vigorously on. Smaller projects are being undertaken first, such as the opening out of new roads and broadening of existing thoroughfares; which, if less imposing than certain other forms of Municipal improvement, have the advantage at least of carrying fresh air right into the midst of the more populous localities. A complete suite of new markets is fast approaching completion. On the single item of driving new roads through the denser parts of the native town, rupees 22,457-3-10 (£2,245, 14*s.*, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$) were expended, under the personal direction of the Cantonment Magistrate, in the course of the year. On the construction of drains, again, rupees 4,716-11-2 (£471, 13*s.*, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$) were laid out.

Mortuary returns.

282. The total number of deaths registered by the Cantonment police during the year was 955, as particularized below—

From Small-pox	...	6
Fever ...	...	439
Bowel complaints	...	82
Drowning	...	11
Accidents	...	6
Convulsions	...	91
Venereal disease	...	5
Dropsy ...	...	23
Child-birth	...	65
All other causes	...	227
Total...		955

Estimating the native population, exclusive of camp followers at 40,000, which, in the absence of all regular census returns, is the number usually stated, the above shows a death-rate of only 24 per 1,000.

The comparatively large number of deaths registered under the head of fever will cause no surprise, when it is remembered that natives call every disease *fever* for which they know of no specific name. The small number of deaths from small-pox reported during the year harmonizes well with the large share of attention which is devoted by the cantonment authorities to the subject of vaccination.

283. On the whole, I think it may be said that the past year has contributed a fair share towards rendering the cantonment of Secunderabad more and more worthy of the important position belonging to it, not only as one of the largest military posts in India, but as the home of about 40,000 of His Highness the Nizam's subjects, who for the sake of commercial or other advantages have taken up their abode under British jurisdiction there.

CHAPTER II.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

284. It is more especially on the efficiency of this light Force—which consists entirely of natives disciplined and commanded by British officers—that the tranquillity of His Highness the Nizam's territory depends.

The Subsidiary Force indeed is available at any time towards the promotion of the same end. But the latter, as a regular British Force, could hardly be moved except on occasions of grave emergency; while the Contingent, though equally with the other a British Force, is maintained from the revenues of the Assigned Districts for the express purpose of keeping down anything in the form of rebellion against His Highness' lawful authority which may occur.

Strength and disposition of Force.

285. To facilitate this object, it is distributed in strong detachments over the face of the Hyderabad country; as is shown in the following table, which serves at the same time to indicate the strength of the four batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry of which the Contingent is composed—

	Bolarum, near Hyderabad.	Aurungabad, Brigade head quarters.	Ellichpur.	Jàlna.	Hingolee.	Mominabad.	Lingsoogoor.	Total.
	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	
Artillery.	130	128	130	...	128	...	...	516
Cavalry. .	493	565	80	13	496	578	85	2,310
Infantry..	916	900	883	907	890	...	893	5,389
Total...	1,539	1,593	1,093	920	1,514	578	978	8,215

Castes.

286. The following table shows approximately the composition of the Contingent, as regards the different castes or races, in the several arms respectively—exclusively of Medical subordinates—

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total percentage to strength.
Brahmins	6·4	2·4	7	5·68
Rajpoots	7·5	6·8	17·	13·49
Other Hindoos	27·3	·4	26·6	19·29
Native Christians	·9	·7	1·5	1·23
Mahomedans	39·1	86·7	25·8	43·76
Sikhs	...	2·6	...	·72
Inferior Castes	18·8	·3	21·6	15·46
Indo-Britains	.	·1	5	·37

Armament.

287. The artillery of the force is armed with six-pounder guns and twelve pounder howitzers, in the proportion of three guns and one howitzer to each battery. At each of the magazines at Aurungabad and Ellichpur is also maintained in readiness a heavy field train, consisting of two 18-pounder guns, with carriages and limbers complete, to be manned by the batteries at those stations when occasion may require.

The cavalry is armed with the new pattern carbines and pistols now in use in the Bengal Cavalry, and with lances and swords. Of the 500 troopers forming the strength of every regiment, each man carries, in addition to a sword of his own choosing, either a carbine, or a light lance and a pistol.

Two of the regiments of Infantry have already been armed with the new pattern interchangeable smooth bore musket. Sanction has been received for arming another regiment in a like manner; and the remaining regiments, which at present carry the old pattern musket, will be similarly armed with the new pattern musket, when arms of this description are readily available.

Remounts.

288. Both the Artillery and Cavalry draw their remounts chiefly from the Arab stables of Bombay. The horses of the Artillery are the property of Government, and stand picqueted by one fore-fetlock, in the open air—a system which in their case is found to answer admirably. The horses of the Cavalry branch belong to the soldiers themselves; and are for the most part stabled in rude huts close to those of their owners.

289. No occasion arose during the year under review for the employment of the soldiers of the Contingent, or of any other soldiers, in the Nizam's country. A strong government at Hyderabad serves in the meantime to overawe and hold in subjection the troublesome classes. And yet there can be little doubt that whenever circumstances may again seem favourable to the designs of the lawless, these will muster, if not perhaps quite in the same strength as of old, at all events in such numbers as nothing less effective than a force like the Contingent could put down.

290. The total cost of the Brigade during the past year amounted to rupees 32,73,703 (£327,370, 6s.), against rupees 30,84,957 (£308,495, 14s.) in 1869-70. Even when the cost of administering Berar, and of caring for the material and social requirements of its people, during the year under review is added to this sum, a goodly surplus will be found to have accrued for the benefit of the Hyderabad exchequer.

291. No changes were made during 1870-71 in the strength, organization, or distribution of the Hyderabad Contingent; and no event has occurred in connection with its administration which seems worthy of special notice.

292. The following statistics have been received regarding the education of children in the schools of the several stations of the Contingent—

Stations.	No. of schools.	Daily average attendance.
Bolarum	3	66
Aurungabad	3	81
Ellichpur	3	126
Jálna	1	49
Hingolee	3	90
Lungsoogoor	1	28
Mominabad...	*closed for want of a school master.*	
	14	440

Of the above scholars only 14 *per cent.* were females.

293. Returns under the head of administration of justice by the Superintendents of Police in the different cantonments seem hardly worth presenting in this place; for the powers conferred on the officers in question are of a limited nature; and cases of the graver descriptions are generally referred to the nearest court of His Highness' government. For the settlement of civil suits *panchàiats* convened under the authority of the officer commanding the station are very often had resort to. These, however, form at best but uncertain tribunals.

but delay has occurred pending the arrival of the necessary pipes from England.

Barracks for European Cavalry.

299. Some slight progress was made with the building of the barracks for European cavalry lately sanctioned at Trimulgherry; but the greater portion of the small grant which the Budget had provided for this work was absorbed in paying for stores: so that the actual work of erection remained unavoidably in abeyance.

Artillery Barracks.

300. One of the two additional barracks at Trimulgherry intended to accommodate the heavy Field Battery was completed with its subsidiary buildings during the year. The other has not been commenced.

301. The old European cavalry barracks in Secunderabad were made the subject of numerous sanitary improvements.

B.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

New Telegraph Office.

302. The principal work in progress under this head was a new Telegraph Office. The original building, which was situated at an inconvenient distance from the Residency, and was, moreover, not Government property, had long been felt to have served its time: and the erection of a new office—on a site situated within the Residency grounds, but having its frontage towards the main thoroughfare—having been sanctioned, two-thirds of the masonry of the building was completed before the close of the official year.

303. The following Statement shows in detail the expenditure on Imperial Public Works which was incurred in the Hyderabad Department Public Works during 1869-70—

DETAILS.	Total of each Station			Total of each Class		
	Original Works	Repairs.	Total	Original Works	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Trimulgherry	1,13,761	13,227	1,26,588			
Akolah . . .	18,765	.	18,765			
Secunderabad	1,999	4,206	6,205			
				1,34,125	17,433	1,51,558
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	.	.	.	52,654	...	52,654
Works of Fortifications	...		.	11,203	..	11,203
General Cantonment Works and Roads	.		.	6,903	11,117	18,020
Minor Works				20,359	13,256	33,615
Total Military				2,25,244	41,806	2,67,050
Civil Buildings.						
Ecclesiastical	.	..	..	.	.	...
Other Public Buildings .				12,552	3,241	15,793
Total Civil Buildings ..				12,552	3,241	15,793
Total Works	..		...	2,37,796	45,047	2,82,843
Establishment	...	..	...	...	...	51,018
Tools and Plant	. .	...	...	...	...	3,473
Profit and Loss ...			...	...		. .
Total Ordinary Expenditure	.	.	.	...	. .	3,37,334

Note.—The increase of balances of stock and London stores amounts to rupees 26,854 (£ 2,685, 8s), so that the total expenditure debitable against the Public Works Budget is rupees 3,37,334 + 26,854 = 3,64,188 (£ 36,418, 16s.), which includes the value of London stores used on the works, *viz.*, rupees 15,138 (£ 1,513, 16s), leaving the expenditure in India at rupees 3,49,050 (£ 34,905.)

CHAPTER II.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

At first, and merely as a matter of departmental arrangement, this work was treated as an extraordinary item of the Imperial Budget; and the expenditure incurred during 1869-70, *viz.*, Government rupees 22,235 (£ 2,223, 10*s.*), was debited to that head.

A provision of 5 lakhs of rupees (£ 50,000) was made in the Budget of 1870-71, under the head Imperial—Extraordinary; and up to November 1870 the expenditure continued to be debited against this allotment. But as it had been definitively settled that the cost of the line should be defrayed by the government of His Highness the Nizam, the previous expenditure of both years was refunded to the imperial exchequer.

Charges incurred during 1870-71.

304. No formal Budget provision was made for the year under review from H. H. the Nizam's revenues; but the expenditure has been as follows—

	H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Refund to Imperial exchequer of disbursements during 1869-70	25,994	=	22,235	=	2,223	10	0
Expenditure in 1870-71.	1,56,495	=	1,33,864	=	13,386	8	0
Suspense Account, 31st March 1871 ...	30,085	=	25,734	=	2,573	8	0
Total....	2,12,574	=	1,81,833	=	18,183	6	0

The following are the details—

	H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Preliminary expenses ...	6,618	=	5,661	=	566	2	0
Land	...		...		...	...	...
Construction of Line ...	116	=	99	=	9	18	0
Ballast and permanent way	...		...		...	...	...
Stations and buildings..	193	=	165	=	16	10	0
Plant	32,665	=	27,941	=	2,794	2	0
Profit and Loss ...	100	=	86	=	8	12	0
Total Works ..	39,692	=	33,952	=	3,395	4	0
Establishment ...	1,36,955	=	1,17,150	=	11,715	0	0
Contingencies ...	5,842	=	4,997	=	499	14	0
Total...	1,82,489	=	1,56,099	=	15,609	18	0
Increase to balance of Suspense Accounts ...	30,085	=	25,734	=	2,573	8	0
Total ..	2,12,574	=	1,81,833	=	18,183	6	0

The establishment charges are thus sub-divided—

	H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Direction	39,826	=	34,067	=	3,406	14	0
Engineering	91,727	=	78,462	=	7,846	4	0
Audit and Accounts ...	5,402	=	4,621	=	462	2	0
Total as above...	1,36,955	=	1,17,150	=	11,715	0	0

No charge against the railway is made on account of the Secretary or his office.

The charges for Audit and Accounts include only such portion of the cost of the Controller's establishment, Hyderabad, as it has been found necessary to employ specially on account of this railway.

State of work at beginning of the year.

305. During the year 1869-70, Major Mead, the Superintending Engineer of the line, had been able to determine the general route to be followed; and had organized his final survey parties, collected instruments, and started the detailed surveys on March 1st, 1870.

Plan of operations and distribution of work.

306. The plan of operations adopted was to allot the eastern and most difficult portion of the line, *viz.*, from Tandoor to Hyderabad, to Mr. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, with whom was Mr. Rennie, Assistant Engineer; while Mr. Sieveking, Executive Engineer, took up the western section from Tandoor to the junction with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Major Mead, with Mr. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, under his immediate orders, reserved to himself the examination of the large rivers to be crossed, the executive duties connected with accounts, and the preparation of type drawings, in addition of course to general superintendence of the whole.

Selection of Line based on careful Survey and observation.

307. Each of the survey parties, guided by the results of the preliminary reconnoissance and previous flying levels, executed a traverse between fixed points on the portion entrusted to them, and along this traverse took a longitudinal and numerous cross sections. From these data, and a careful personal examination of the ground in company with the Executive Engineers, Major Mead was able to lay down the best line practicable, with the least cutting and filling in on the general route selected.

Difficulties encountered on Ghat Section.

308. On the Ghât section, heavy *jangal* impeded the progress of work; but the final sections between Tandoor and Trimulgherry were completed early in August.

Survey of alternative Lines.

309. Much work had to be got through during the whole rainy season, in surveying various alternative lines for approaching Hyderabad; reasons having arisen which necessitated a change in the route originally proposed.

Large Masonry Works.

310. In the meantime, Major Mead, assisted by Mr. Tyndall, had prepared detail surveys, sections, and cross sections of the principal rivers to be crossed, *viz.*, the Sheydumb river, the Cogna, the Kundanavilly and Koatpully nullahs, and the Moosey river.

The calculations of the water-ways required were completed from these data by the end of May; when the Superintending

Engineer returned to head-quarters, and proceeded to prepare plans and estimates for submission to the Government of India.

Plans and Sections for 107 miles ready in September.

311. By the 21st September, plans and sections for the line from Waddy Junction to Kokutapully, 107 miles, with detailed estimate for earthwork over the same section, and estimates for housing establishment and the plant required for making a commencement, were ready. These were approved generally by the Resident and the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, on that date; and the Superintending Engineer, under instructions from the Government of India, carried them personally to Simla.

Major Mead's visit to Simla.

Strength of Engineer Establishment employed.

312. During November and December, nearly all the additional officers required to complete the establishment joined; making the total strength as follows—

1 Superintending Engineer.
4 Executives in charge of Divisions.
2 Junior Executives, acting as Assistants.
7 Assistant Engineers.

Discussion with Nizam's Government regarding the Terminus, &c.

313. The government of H. H. the Nizam having expressed a wish to examine in detail, with the help of their professional adviser, the proposals to which a general approval only had been given by Sir Salar Jung, they were furnished with the detailed plans; and considerable discussion ensued as to the precise arrangements for approaching Hyderabad, and for the location of the terminus.

Ultimately it was decided, in order to meet the views of all parties, that the line taken should diverge from the original location about the 104th mile, and pass down the Moosapett valley, to the west of the Husain Sàgar tank, direct to the city of Hyderabad; a branch being thrown off near the tank to pass through Secunderabad and terminate at Trimulgherry.

Line set out in January.

314. In January the setting out of the line and demarcation of land for the first

70 miles from Waddy to Shewareddypett were commenced. At the same time, it became necessary to provide shelter for the officers on the line without further delay. Proposals were submitted for building such rough temporary huts as the time remaining, and materials available, would allow. Under my own provisional sanction, these were taken in hand in the last month of the official year.

Orders for commencing earthwork issued in March.

315. In March also permission was received by telegram from the Government of India to commence earthwork on the first 100 miles, and work was put in hand simultaneously with the close of the year. Orders on the estimates generally followed this telegram, and were received just at the end of March.

Indents for Permanent-way, &c., sent in February.

316. Indents for the small girders, rails, sleepers, &c., required for the line were submitted in February: but these arrangements were necessarily delayed, pending the decision of the question regarding the guage to be adopted in this Line.

General results of the year's work summarized.

317. As the result of the year under review, it has thus to be noted, that the general alignment, as well as estimates for the earthwork of 100 miles of the line, have been sanctioned; and the actual work of construction itself, after the necessary land had been taken up, has been commenced along some 70 miles.

PART D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.

THE RESIDENCY BAZARS.

How situated.

318. The British Residency—separated from the city of Hyderabad on the south only by the river Moosee—is enclosed on every other side by densely-peopled bàzàrs, which lie between it and the cantonment of Secunderabad. From a military point of view, this certainly forms a grave objection to the whole position; so much so indeed that several high authorities have favoured the idea of transferring the establishments located there to some more open site. This, however, is hardly likely ever to be carried into effect.

And indeed there are advantages as well as disadvantages in the position as it now stands. For the bàzàrs which lie clustered round the Residency have gradually become the home of numerous wealthy native traders; and the *Sahookars'* quarter* in the Residency bàzàrs probably yields neither in the extent of its transactions nor in the amount of its accumulations to any other similar mart in Hyderabad.

* Locally known as *Hashmat Ganj*, or Store-house of magnificence.

The inhabitants of the bàzàrs—numbering between twelve and thirteen thousand souls—are in no sense British subjects; but, through the courtesy of His Highness the Nizam's government, they have long been placed very much under British jurisdiction. And this naturally imparts to the British position at the Nizam's capital a prestige and an influence which might not equally belong to it, did the Residency stand on some isolated spot.

Character of people.

319. On the whole, the people of these bàzàrs may be said to form as orderly and reputable a community as is to be found anywhere among the native population of India. They have a Magistrate of their own to look after them, namely, the Second Assistant Resident; who is aided by the Officer Commanding the Resident's Escort, acting as Secretary of a Municipal Committee. Moreover, their habitations are all collected within an area of little more than half a square mile. Therefore few crimes occurring among them can escape report. And yet, armed too as most of them are, deeds of violence are but rarely perpetrated. Indeed it is curious to notice how some of the old-fashioned scruples which the vakeels and our judicial system generally have done so much to smooth over throughout British India still linger in these bàzàrs; and how reluctant for instance the more respectable inhabitants feel to enter an appearance in the local court even as plaintiffs, far less as witnesses or defendants.

East Indian community.

320. A large Eurasian society which has grown up in the vicinity of Hyderabad holds a position of its own—and that a very respectable one—among the inhabitants of the bàzàrs; finding employment of a superior kind in our own uncovenanted service; in the commissioned ranks of the Nizam's Reformed Troops, and in numerous other ways. A handsome Protestant Church; and a High school in which Latin and Mathematics are well taught, have been built, and are maintained, chiefly through the exertions of this community. They have also a theatre, supported and played in entirely by themselves. In fact in a native State, or at least in this native State, there is an excellent opening for the Eurasian; who is recognised as combining much, yet not too much, of the usefulness and energy of the Anglo-Saxon with a due modicum of the quiescence and docility of the Asia-

tic. And hence the East Indian community of Chàdarghât* have greatly increased and multiplied, and attained in many instances to good positions, under the present Minister's administration.

Local Funds.

321. The total receipts realized during the year by the Superintendent of the Residency Bàzàrs amounted to rupees 41,533 (£4,153, 6s.), derived from the usual sources of Excise, Stamps, Conservancy collections, and other items of local taxation. It was all expended in the course of the year, save a balance of rupees 4,627 (£462, 14s.), in maintaining the fixed police and other charges which are defrayed from it, and in improving in a variety of ways the sanitary condition of the bàzàrs themselves.

Education.

322. One of the two principal schools of Chàdarghât has already been adverted to, namely, the Protestant school; in which, however, boys and girls of various castes and creeds take their place together on the same benches. There is another institution, more especially designed for the children of natives, and known as the Anglo-vernacular school, which is kept strictly secular in its character. The average daily attendance in the former school was 52; and in the latter 103.

Civil Justice.

323. The number of civil suits filed during the year in the Court of the Superintendent of Residency Bàzàrs was 125, against 128 in the previous year. Of these, 123 were disposed of; and only two remained pending at the end of the year.

The former were settled in the following modes respectively—

Uncontested cases withdrawn by permission, for adjustment out of court	10
Struck off for default of attendance	5
Decided *ex parte*	5
Confessions of judgment	53
Compromised	10
Contested cases decided in favour of plaintiff in whole ...	14
Do. do. in part ...	15
In favor of defendant	4
Dismissed for want of proof	7

* By this name these bàzàrs collectively are designated; from an artificial *ghât*, or scarped dam, across the river Moosee right opposite the Residency—the water falling over the dam like a *châdar*, or sheet.

The value of property involved in the above suits amounted to rupees 35,695-1-7 (£3,569, 10*s.*, 2½*d.*): and the average costs in each suit to rupees 15-7-9 (£1, 10*s.*, 11½*d.*)

In all, 105 decrees were issued; in 22 of which execution was taken out. Distraint of the judgment-debtor's goods was had resort to in only four cases.

The average duration of each suit was 14·5 days—higher undoubtedly than there would have been any necessity for, had it not been for the heavy duties devolving on the Judge in his capacity of Second Assistant Resident.

Criminal Justice.

324. The criminal offences which came before the same court during the year were 68 bailable and 32 non-bailable—100 cases in all—against 99 in the preceding year. This gives one offence for about every 130 of the population. The following were the graver crimes—

Theft	21
Housebreaking and theft	3
Attempt to commit suicide	1
House trespass	4
Causing hurt	1
Cheating	4
Adultery	2
Forgery	1
Rape	1

In all, 172 persons were brought to trial: of whom

17 were discharged after enquiry by the magistrate:
11 acquitted:
140 convicted:
1 committed to Sessions court: and
3 pending trial.

Of the 141 persons convicted—

102 were fined:
17 only imprisoned:
11 only flogged:
8 imprisoned and fined: and
3 imprisoned and flogged.

...n of each trial, from date of arrest to ... 1·4 day. Of persons sentenced to rigorous ... 4 were so sentenced for periods in excess ... and the remaining 24 to shorter terms.

325. The police establishment of the bàzàrs, including a small supplementary body ...ished and paid by the Native government, costs only rupees 9,671-13-5 (£967, 3*s*., 8*d*.) per annum; and its strength is at the rate of one policeman for about every 160 of the population. This statistic, however, hardly forms an applicable test in the present instance; because the Residency police are nearly as much concerned with the adjoining districts as with their own jurisdiction proper. The same remark applies in an equal degree to the Secunderabad police too; for no matter where, within a radius of say twenty miles from Hyderabad, a crime may be committed, it is most commonly in the city itself, or its immediate purlieus, that the criminal is to be found, or the stolen property recovered.

326. Altogether, the administration of the Residency bàzàrs during the year under review, as during many previous years, has been such as to reflect nothing but credit on the British flag under whose shadow they are situated.

I/165

Administration report by the resident at Hyderabad assigned districts

1870-71